THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1770.

CONTENTS.

LONDON SECOND REMONSTRANCE. Proceedings in the common council 233. Preparations for preſenting 235. Creon's remarks *ib.* The Remonſtrance *ib.* The King's anſwer 236. The Lord Mayor's reply 237.

TURMERON TAYCHO's diſtreſs 237.

RECIPE for the Cattle-diſtemper 237.

Debates of a POLITICAL CLUB. Speeches on American affairs, by L—d N— 238. Mr P—l 239. Mr G— G— 240. G—l C—y 241. R W— M— *ib.* and Col. B— 242.

— Lord C—m's motion for cenſuring the Anſwer to the Remonſtrance 242. and ſpeech 243. Speeches on this ſubject by L—d G—w—r 244. L—d S—k 245. and L—d S—e *ib.*

LORDS PROTEST. Lord Chatham's bill for reverſing the adjudications relating to Mr Wilkes 246. Proteſt on the motion for a ſecond reading being rejected 247.

The FEMALE COTERIE. Account of this club 280. Serious thoughts on it 247.

Agricultor further on LIME-MANURE 251.

Obſervations on the uſe of CASTOR OIL 252.

CHARACTERS. Lord Kenmure's 249. Francis Stewart's, Eſq; 250. Sir James Macdonald's 251.

BILL OF RIGHTS ſociety's circular letters, &c. 253, 54. 55, 80.

The preſent DISTRACTIONS lamented 256.

The trial of MUNGO CAMPBELL concluded. His ſentence 257. Account of his behaviour, and miſerable exit *ib.* His character 258. and burial *ib.*

— Extracts from Finhaven's trial 258. Our ancient form of verdicts then revived 260.

A picture of MAHOMED ALI KAWN 260.

POETRY. Rodondo, canto 3. complete 262. To a young Lady on her fine ear for muſic 266. Epitaph upon Mr Aikman *ib.*

NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts 267. Ancient Scottiſh poems 269. Prof. Beattie on Truth *ib.*

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Foreign European 270. North-American 274. Weſt-Indian 278. Eaſt-Indian 279. Engliſh 280. Scottiſh 283.

Proceedings relative to the Second Remonſtrance of the city of London.

ON the 12th of April, at a common hall of the Livery of London held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor made the ſpeech already inſerted [190.]; after which motions were made, and ſeconded, 1. That the King's anſwer, and the reſolutions of the goldſmiths, weavers, and grocers, ſhould be referred to the conſideration of the committee of the Livery; 2. That the thanks of the hall be given to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. who preſented the Remonſtrance; and this laſt to be printed in all the public papers; which was agreed to, only one hand excepted, that of Mr Graham, a ſtationer.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall on Monday, May 14. in purſuance of ſummonſes iſſued on the Friday afternoon preceding, Mr Bellas made a motion, "That an humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, be preſented to his Majeſty, touching the violated right of Election, and the applications of the Livery of London, and his Majeſty's anſwer thereupon." He ſpoke with great ſpirit and force, particularly on the unbecoming treatment which the City of London had of late experienced from his Majeſty's miniſters. He was ſupported by Mr Freeman, Mr Beardmore, &c. Mr Paterſon oppoſed the laſt part of the motion, the taking into

conſideration "the applications of the Livery of London, and his Majeſty's anſwer thereupon," but declared his entire acquieſcence in the ſtrongeſt remonſtrance which could be drawn on the violated right of election. The common council, however, ſeemed to look upon a remonſtrance to the King as a continuation of their former proceedings, having adviſed the Lord Mayor to call a common hall for the expreſs purpoſe of an application to the throne for the redreſs of grievances; and, by a great majority, 7 aldermen and 104 commoners againſt 8 aldermen and 57 commoners, voted an Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition. The Sheriffs both ſpoke well in ſupport of the motion. Mr Alderman Harley and Mr Alderman Roſſiter ſpoke againſt it. Mr Alderman Wilkes ſaid, "That the oppoſing that motion ſeemed to be arraigning the conduct of that very court, which ſo ſhort a time before had deſired the Lord Mayor, for this purpoſe, to call a common hall, and thereby made themſelves a party in this whole buſineſs." He remarked the peculiar delicacy of his ſituation, and ſaid, "That he would not mention a ſyllable about the perſon excluded; but if the Houſe of Commons could ſeat any gentleman among them who was not choſen by the people, the conſtitution was torn up by the roots, and the people had loſt their ſhare in the legiſlative power; that the diſabling any perſon from ſitting in parliament who was not diſqualified by law, was an injury to every county, city, and borough, and a diſſolution of the form of government eſtabliſhed by law in this kingdom," &c. &c. &c.

A committee was then appointed to draw up an humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, conſiſting of the uſual number of Aldermen and Commoners. The Recorder and Common Serjeant were ordered to aſſiſt them. The Recorder in the committee cavilled at ſeveral ſpirited expreſſions in the drawing up the Remonſtrance, particularly in reſpect to the King's anſwer, which he declared could not be conſidered as the act of the miniſters, but muſt be held to be the King's perſonally. The whole committee, without one diſſentient voice, over-ruled this objection, and the Remonſtrance as drawn up was unanimouſly approved. On the report of the Remonſtrance to the common council, Mr Recorder ſtood up, and declared, that "he proteſted againſt it as a moſt abominable libel." Mr Alderman Wilkes ſaid, that he claimed to know ſomething of the nature of a libel; that he did not ſpeak from theory only, but had bought much experience on that ſubject; that the Remonſtrance was not a libel, but founded throughout on known and glaring facts, every word bearing the ſtamp of truth; that the particular act complained of in the violated right of election, was a predetermined act of the majority in the Houſe of Commons; for the miniſter had declared, that if any perſon had only four votes for Middleſex, he ſhould be the ſitting member for the county. The Lord Mayor then roſe, and confirmed what Mr Wilkes had aſſerted; concluding, "I was then preſent in the Houſe of Commons." Mr Alderman Harley ſaid, "That he diſliked the whole, and proteſted againſt the whole and every part;" in which Mr Alderman Roſſiter concurred; and ſaid, That he thought it a matter of much too great conſequence, to be paſſed by a haſty vote without conſideration, and wiſhed to have it read, and debated paragraph by paragraph; but as this could not be obtained, and as the gentlemen knew their ſtrength in numbers, he intreated them to reconſider that part which retorted back the King's words, as that ſeemed to him to be too like charging his Majeſty's anſwer to the Livery with being a falſity; and that ſo indecent an addreſs had never before been preſented to any Sovereign. He ſaid there had been a want of candour in ſummoning the court on a Monday at this ſeaſon of the year, when ſeveral aldermen and many other gentlemen were in the country; complained, that the notice for the court was too ſhort, eſpecially on a buſineſs of ſuch importance; and avowed his reſolution not to ſhrink from his duty, where his attendance was neceſſary. On the queſtion put, it carried in the affirmative, 7 aldermen and 91 commoners againſt 6 aldermen and 40 commoners. Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Henry Banks, Sir James Eſdaile, and Alderman Aſlop, did not ſay one word on the occaſion, but contented themſelves with holding up their hands in oppoſition.

Immediately after the breaking up of the court, the Sheriffs went to the Queen's palace, to know when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to receive the Remonſtrance.

monſtrance. They were told by the Lord in waiting, that his Majeſty could not be ſeen, and that they muſt attend again on Wedneſday. On Wedneſday they did attend; and the City-Remembrancer, after having informed Lord March, the Lord in waiting, of the buſineſs they came upon, in order to prevent any freſh altercation touching his admittance into the cloſet, he ſtated what had been the immemorial uſage of his office in that inſtance, and deſired to know whether the repulſe he had met with before, was by deſign, or not? The Lord March anſwered, By deſign. The Sheriffs deſired Lord March to inform his Majeſty of the ancient uſage, and hoped to know his Majeſty's pleaſure, whether the Remembrancer ſhould be admitted or not. Lord March immediately acquainted the King with the meſſage; and ſoon after a page informed the Sheriffs, that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure the Remembrancer ſhould be admitted; and he was admitted with the Sheriffs into the cloſet, with a croud of company.

Being admitted to the Royal Preſence, his Majeſty informed them, that on the Wedneſday following he would receive their Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance.

In the mean time the following remarks appeared in the papers, ſigned *Creon*.

" Our preſent ſquabbles are certainly carried very high. The means uſed by Faction and Party are extremely low. Debilitated by luxury and public proſperity, the nation has reverted into a kind of political childhood, and ſeems to be infected with a general puerility of ſentiment and manners. Froward, impatient, and paſſionate, we carry the Billingſgate of the ſtreet into the ſeats of deliberation; and, in every public act, we ſubſtitute petulance in the place of ſpirit and manly determination.

The behaviour of the city-patriots juſtifies the above obſervations. Precipitate and unadviſed in their firſt remonſtrance, they loſt friends inſtead of annoying enemies. Grown deſperate through want of ſucceſs, they ſerve up the ſame diſh, in the ſame form; and endeavour to ſeaſon it with a kind of impertinence to the S——n, which they durſt not have uſed, as individuals, to any ſpirited fellow-ſubjects.

To anſwer the articles of the preſent Remonſtrance, would be a taſk at once uſeleſs and abſurd. The hackened grievances it contains, have been the ſubject of repeated and able diſquiſition. The diſpaſſionate are already ſatisfied upon that head; and argument is thrown away upon the prejudiced. It is not the ſubject, but the manner, that will moſt offend the world. The firſt is obſolete, and covered with contempt; the latter is new, uncommon, and productive of indignation.

To retort one's words upon himſelf, is the greateſt affront that can be offered in private company. To retort his anſwer upon the K—, is diſgracing the nation, who are concerned in the ſupport of the dignity and honour of their prince. To aſcribe his M——'s reply to the miniſter [133.], is a puerile evaſion; it may do as a mean ſubterfuge and quibble in law; it muſt be rejected with ſcorn at the more equitable tribunal of the public.

It is the undoubted right of the ſubject to complain of grievances, whether real or imaginary; it is no man's right to be rude and impertinent to the prince. Depraved as is the age, ſuch behaviour will not be paſſed over without cenſure from the public, though the feeble manner of executing, at preſent, the laws, may, perhaps, ſecure it againſt puniſhment from government."

Soon after the publication of the above remarks, and before it was preſented, the Remonſtrance appeared in the papers.

From the London gazette, May 26.

" *St James's, May* 23. This day the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, waited upon his Majeſty, (being introduced by the Rt Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold), with the following Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition; which was read by Sir James Hodges, Town-Clerk.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WHen your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the citizens of London, whoſe loyalty and affection have been ſo

often and ſo effectually proved and experienced by the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, are labouring under the weight of that diſpleaſure which your Majeſty has been adviſed to lay upon them, in the anſwer given from the throne to their late humble application, we feel ourſelves conſtrained, with all humility, to approach the Royal Father of his people.

Conſcious, Sire, of the pureſt ſentiments of veneration which they entertain for your Majeſty's perſon, we are deeply concerned, that what the law allows, and the conſtitution teaches, hath been miſconſtrued into diſreſpect to your Majeſty, by the inſtruments of that influence which ſhakes the realm.

Perplexed and aſtoniſhed, as we are, by the awful ſentence of cenſure lately paſſed upon the citizens of London in your Majeſty's anſwer from the throne; we cannot, without ſurrendering all that is dear to Engliſhmen, forbear moſt humbly to ſupplicate, that your Majeſty will deign to grant a more favourable interpretation to this dutiful, though perſevering claim to our invaded birthrights; nothing doubting that the benignity of your Majeſty's nature will, to our unſpeakable comfort, at length break through all the ſecret and viſible machinations to which the city of London owes its late fevere repulſe; and that your kingly juſtice, and fatherly tenderneſs, will diſclaim the malignant and pernicious advice which ſuggeſted the anſwer we deplore: An advice of moſt dangerous tendency; inaſmuch as thereby the exerciſe of the cleareſt rights of the ſubject, namely, to petition the King for redreſs of grievances, to complain of the violation of the freedom of election, and to pray for a diſſolution of parliament, to point out malepractices in adminiſtration, and to urge the removal of evil miniſters, hath, by the generality of one compendious word, been indiſcriminately checked with reprimand; and your Majeſty's afflicted citizens of London have heard, from the throne itſelf, that the contents of their humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, laying their complaints and injuries at the feet of their Sovereign, cannot but be conſidered by your Majeſty, as diſreſpectful to yourſelf, injurious to your parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution.

Your Majeſty cannot diſapprove, that we here aſſert the cleareſt principles of the conſtitution, againſt the inſidious attempt of evil counſellors to perplex, confound, and ſhake them. We are determined to abide by thoſe rights and liberties, which our forefathers bravely vindicated, at the ever-memorable revolution, and which their ſons will always reſolutely defend. We therefore now renew, at the foot of the throne, our claim to the indiſpenſable right of the ſubject, — a full, free, and unmutilated parliament, legally choſen in all its members; — a right which this Houſe of Commons have manifeſtly violated, depriving, at their will and pleaſure, the county of Middleſex of one of its legal repreſentatives, and arbitrarily nominating, as a knight of the ſhire, a perſon not elected by a majority of the freeholders. As the only conſtitutional means of reparation now left for the injured electors of Great Britain, we implore, with moſt urgent ſupplications, the diſſolution of this preſent parliament, the removal of evil miniſters, and the total extinction of that fatal influence, which has cauſed ſuch a national diſcontent.

In the mean time, Sire, we offer our conſtant prayers to Heaven, that your Majeſty may reign, as kings can only reign, in and by the hearts of a loyal, dutiful, and free people.

Signed by order of Court,

JAMES HODGES.

To which Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

I Should have been wanting to the public, as well as to myſelf, if I had not expreſſed my diſſatisfaction at the late Addreſs.

My ſentiments on that ſubject continue the ſame; and I ſhould ill deſerve to be conſidered as the father of my people, if I could ſuffer myſelf to be prevailed upon to make ſuch an uſe of my prerogative, as I cannot but think inconſiſtent with the intereſt, and dangerous to the conſtitution of the kingdom.

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

From the other papers.

"*London, May* 24. Yeſterday, at two in the afternoon, the Lord Mayor, attended by Aldermen Stephenſon, Trecothick, Creſby, the two Sheriffs, 75 Common-

Common-Councilmen, the City Remembrancer, Town Clerk, &c waited upon his Majeſty, at St James's, with the humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of London; which was read by the Town-Clerk, [above inſerted.]

To which his Majeſty, ſeated on the throne, read the following anſwer [likewiſe above inſerted.]

The Lord Mayor then addreſſed his Majeſty in theſe words.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WILL your Majeſty be pleaſed ſo far to condeſcend as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare, in your royal preſence, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, how much the bare apprehenſion of your Majeſty's diſpleaſure would, at all times, affect their minds? The declaration of that diſpleaſure has already filled them with inexpreſſible anxiety, and with the deepeſt affliction. Permit me, Sire, to aſſure your Majeſty, that your Majeſty has not in all your dominions any ſubjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majeſty's perſon and family, or more ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your crown.

We do therefore, with the greateſt humility and ſubmiſſion, moſt earneſtly ſupplicate your Majeſty, that you will not diſmiſs us from your preſence without expreſſing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without ſome comfort, without ſome proſpect, at leaſt, of redreſs.

Permit me, Sire, farther to obſerve, that whoever has already dared, or ſhall hereafter endeavour, by falſe inſinuations and ſuggeſtions, to alienate your Majeſty's affections from your loyal ſubjects in general, and from the city of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence in and regard for your people, is an enemy to your Majeſty's perſon and family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy conſtitution as it was eſtabliſhed at the glorious and neceſſary Revolution."

No reply was given to his Lordſhip; but the whole court acknowledged, he ſpoke with great propriety, and that his whole behaviour, and that of his attendants, was very far from anſwering the deſcription given of them by Lord Pomfret, who ſaid in the Houſe of Lords, That "however ſwaggering and impudent the behaviour of the low citizens might be on their own dunghill, when they came into the royal preſence their heads hung down like bulruſhes, and they blinked with their eyes like owls in the ſunſhine." —— His Majeſty was attended by all the great officers of ſtate.

From the General Evening Poſt.

TAYCHO has already diſmiſſed ſix of his handmaids. His coach-horſes are ſent to Smithfield [xxv. 340.], excepting three kindly purchaſed by Sir J—ph M———y, for the uſe of the dray. Even the gouty chair, the laſt of Taycho's valuable moveables, is advertiſed for ſale. The ivory-headed crutch is on the ſlippery edge of the market. Harpax is clamorous at the door; dejection ſits brooding on rage and deſpair within. Aſſiſt the Great Patriot in his diſtreſs, and inſert, GRATIS, the following advertiſement; upon the ſucceſs of which depends the very exiſtence of a poor, ruined, old man.

"Wanted, a large parcel of fictitious grievances, political lies, rumours of war, blows ſtruck in diſtant parts, ridiculous notions, unconcocted bills, vague aſſertions, inſolent aſſeverations, tropes, figures, metaphors, abuſive expreſſions, and all other implements of ſcurrilous rhetoric, for the uſe of a poor, decrepid patriot and orator, who has exhauſted all his own ſtore of ſuch materials in the ſervice of ſedition in the courſe of laſt winter. Whatever ſc—l has ſuch to diſpoſe of, by applying to Will Sugarcane, at the ſign of the Drum in Soho-ſquare, ſhall receive the *promiſe* of a peerage *in nubibus*."

TURMA.

A ſpecific againſt the diſtemper among the horned cattle, publiſhed in the Hague Gazette of Friday May 15. as a remedy which has met with great ſucceſs in the Palatinate, and other countries on the Rhine.

TAke of antimony, ſaltpetre, aniſe, and laurel, of each the ſame quantity with regard to weight; mix them all together, and reduce them to a very fine powder. Give to the ſick beaſt, once a-day, in a piece of bread, as much as may be taken up in three times with the point of a knife. Of the ſame doſe, twice a-week will be ſufficient for ſuch beaſts as are yet in health.

DE-

DEBATES of a POLITICAL CLUB, continued. [190.]

ON the 5th of March, the buſineſs of America engaged the attention of the aſſembly, and produced the following ſpeech from Mutius Scævola.

" Mr Preſident,

AMONG the number of taxes which have given umbrage to the North-Americans, the act which lays a duty on paper, painters colours, glaſs, and tea, has given birth to ſuch dangerous combinations beyond the Atlantic, and created ſo much diſſatisfaction among the merchants trading from the mother-country to the continental colonies, that I conceive it very proper for this aſſembly to give the matter a ſerious conſideration; eſpecially, Sir, as ſo many articles, the manufactures of G. Britain, are, by the act in queſtion, ſubject to taxation, that it muſt aſtoniſh every reaſonable man to think how ſo prepoſterous a law could originally obtain exiſtence from a Britiſh legiſlature. I know, Sir, at the preſent period, how extremely unacceptable to many gentlemen, any intended favour to America will be: but ſuch gentlemen, in the vehemence of their reſentment againſt their fellow-ſubjects beyond the Atlantic, muſt not forget the proſperity of this kingdom; and if any tax diſagreeable to the Americans, ſhould be found really injurious to ourſelves, I hope they will not imitate the man in the fable, and conſent to loſe a ſingle eye merely that their neighbours may be wholly deprived of ſight.

With regard to the act I have mentioned, Sir, as far as it relates to the duty upon tea, I do not ſee that the Americans have any mighty reaſon to find fault; becauſe, when that was laid, another was taken off, which obliged them to pay near a ſhilling in the pound upon an average, whereas the preſent impoſes only three pence: therefore, as America in this article feels an eaſe of nine pence *per* pound, ſhe cannot properly accuſe us of oppreſſion; more eſpecially as every ſeſſions has been productive of material advantages to her in bounties, free ports, or other conſiderable indulgences.

At the concluſion of the laſt ſeſſions, I concurred in opinion with the reſt of his Majeſty's miniſters relative to the expediency of writing circular letters to the American governors, promiſing to repeal, upon commercial principles, ſuch parts of the act as was diſagreeable to the people; and in this meaſure I concurred from a hope that kindneſs would recall the colonies to their former obedience, and prove a happy means of removing contention without leſſening in the leaſt the proper dignity of government. Indeed I heartily wiſhed to repeal the whole of the law, from this conciliating principle, if there had been a poſſibility of repealing it without giving up that juſt right which I ſhall ever wiſh the mother-country to poſſeſs, the right of taxing the Americans. — But I am ſorry, heartily ſorry, to ſay, that the colonies, ſo far from deſerving additional inſtances of tenderneſs, did not deſerve the inſtance then ſhewn: for their reſolutions became more violent than ever; their aſſociations, inſtead of ſupplicating, proceeded to dictate; and grew at laſt to ſuch a meridian of temerity, that adminiſtration could not, for its own credit, go as far as it might incline, to gratify their expectations. And I am perfectly ſatisfied, that was the tax now under conſideration to be this moment wholly aboliſhed, it would not either excite their gratitude, or re-eſtabliſh their tranquility: they would ſet the abolition down, not to the goodneſs, but to the fears of the mother-country; and upon a ſuppoſition that we were to be terrified into any conceſſion, they would make freſh demands, and riſe in their turbulence, inſtead of returning to their duty. — Experience, fatal experience, Mr Preſident, has ſufficiently proved the truth of this conjecture. We repealed the ſtamp-act to comply with their deſires; and what has been the conſequence? Has the repeal taught them obedience? has our lenity inſpired them with moderation? No, Sir: that very lenity has encouraged them to inſult our authority, to diſpute our rights, and to aim at independent government. What is therefore to be done? Shall we, while they now deny our legal power to tax them, acquieſce ourſelves in the argument of illegality, and give up that power? Shall we betray ourſelves out of compliment to them; and, through a wiſh of rendering more than juſtice to America, reſign the controuling ſupremacy of England? God forbid. The propereſt time to exert our right of taxation, is, when the right is refuſed. The

propereſt

propereſt time for making reſiſtance, is when we are attacked. To temporize, is to yield; and the authority of the mother-country now unſupported, is, in reality, relinquiſhed for ever.

I am very well aware, Mr Preſident, of the great ſtreſs which gentlemen both within and without doors, lay upon the advantages of our traffick with America, and the very terrifying colours in which the leaſt interruption of their cuſtomary intercourſe is held up to the kingdom. But, Sir, I have the beſt reaſons for thinking, that the American aſſociations not to buy Britiſh goods, muſt be ſpeedily ſelf-deſtroyed; becauſe the Americans, to diſtreſs us, will not injure themſelves; becauſe they are already weary of giving an advanced price for commodities they are obliged to purchaſe; and becauſe, after all the hardſhips which they ſay their commerce groans under, it is ſtill obviouſly their intereſt not to commence manufacturers. It is true, indeed, our exports to America have of late fallen very much: In the year 1768 they amounted to 2,378,000l.; in 1769 they amounted only to 1,634,000l. Yet, Sir, this diſproportion is not to alarm us: for in 1768, expecting the non-importation which enſued, they purchaſed a double quantity of goods; and we may eaſily ſee how diſagreeable this non-importation ſcheme is to the generality of the people, from the conſtant neceſſity its abettors are under of inforcing it by fraud, nay of often ſupporting it by blood. For theſe reaſons, Mr Preſident, I am for retaining our right of taxing America, but of giving it every relief that may be conſiſtent with the welfare of the mother-country; and for theſe reaſons I move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal ſo much of the preſent tax as relates to glaſs, painters colours, and paper."

Mutius Scævola, concluding here, Paulus Priſquinius (Mr P——l) replied to this effect.

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

The Rt Hon. member who ſpoke laſt, urges the expediency of his motion, not ſo much on account of the tendency which it may have, either to quiet or ſerve the people of America, but on account of its tendency to pleaſe the merchants of the mother-country. Perhaps at this time it may be unpopular to riſe in defence of the poor Americans, and ineffectual to plead their cauſe before that aſſembly which is the ſource of all their grievances, and is an actual party in the diſpute, at the very moment it is to exerciſe the power of a judge. Yet, Sir, it cannot be either unpopular, or unneceſſary, for me to ſtand up an advocate for the intereſts of G. Britain, however the unfortunate coloniſts are to be neglected; and therefore I riſe, not only to ſupport, but to extend the Noble Lord's motion; to extend it upon his own principle, for the immediate welfare, the immediate preſervation of this kingdom.

Whenever taxes are laid by this aſſembly, Mr Preſident, it is always with the greateſt caution, the greateſt circumſpection, even where the *conſtitutional* exerciſe of the power is univerſally acknowledged; and we are always deſirous of levying the public money in that particular mode which is moſt agreeable to the people: we do not ſtudy to mortify the ſubject while we call upon him for his money; but endeavour, on the contrary, to reconcile his mind to the load which there is an abſolute neceſſity of bearing.

This, Mr Preſident, is conſtantly the caſe, where the right of taxation is univerſally allowed *conſtitutional:* but ſurely, where the *conſtitutional* right is diſputed, where we ourſelves are divided upon it, it is ſtrange, it is dangerous, to edge our demands with inſult, and to be as deliberately aggravating in the *manner*, as we may be unjuſtifiably peremptory in the *means*.

Whether we have, or have not, a diſcretionary right of taxing the Americans, is with me leſs a queſtion, than the expediency of exerciſing this right at a period when the whole continent of America is in flames. The Noble Lord who ſpoke before me, ſeems to think lightly of the colony-aſſociations not to purchaſe Britiſh manufactures; and inſinuates, that they are far from being agreeable to the generality of the people. To me, however, theſe aſſociations appear very formidable. And if they are generally diſagreeable, why are they ſubmitted to ſo implicitly? why are our ſhips terrified from carrying over a ſingle article prohibited? and why, if the abettors of the non-importation are merely a ſet of turbulent or inſignificant people, I ſay, why are they able thus to give law through a vaſt empire, in which G. Britain herſelf, with all her force, has not been able to exact obedience? The

anſwer

anſwer is obvious. The non-importation meaſure is univerſally approved; and the Americans, if they are to be ſhackled, are at leaſt determined to diſturb us with the rattling of their chains.

That the Americans have a taſte, a wiſh, a paſſion for our manufactures, I acknowledge; and I will alſo acknowledge, that the vanity of many may be mortified by the want of our European luxuries: but ſtill their ſtrongeſt paſſion is their love of freedom; and they will ſuffer any inconvenience in the cauſe of their country: nay, every inconvenience now reſulting from the non-importation meaſure gratifies their pride; the coarſeſt dowlas they can make, becomes reſpectable when worn from principles of public virtue; and the meaneſt garb becomes an object of deſire, where it is ſure of meeting general approbation. Let us not therefore ſuppoſe that the Americans will give up their point;—arts and manufactures are much more likely to flouriſh among them, than their preſent ſpirit is likely to abate: while we contend therefore for a right of taxing them, we are giving up the ſubſtance for the ſhadow; we are exchanging happineſs for pride, and *loſing* every valuable authority over them, from an abſurd apprehenſion that hereafter it may be *loſt*. At this moment, Sir, there are orders for goods to above a million Sterling from America, but on the expreſs, the poſitive condition, that the tax under conſideration is totally repealed: ſhall we refuſe thoſe orders? and while we are angry that the Americans will not deal with us, ſhall we ſend their money back? Shall we deſtroy our own commerce out of reſentment to them, and ſpurn the wealth which they ſpontaneouſly preſs upon us, becauſe we cannot take a trifling ſum againſt their inclinations? If we have no regard for America, Sir, let us at leaſt reſpect the mother-country. It may be diſagreeable, for the preſent, to wave the *right* of taxing America; yet it muſt be infinitely more diſagreeable to *ſupport* that right by force of arms. In a diſpute of arms with America, there is no doubt of our ſuperiority; but who do we conquer? Ourſelves. Every thing that injures the colonies, is injurious to G. Britain; and we commit a kind of political ſuicide when we endeavour to cruſh them into obedience. In fact, Sir, as there is always more to gain from the commerce than the taxation of the Americans, from their affection than their fear, I hope the right of taxing them in this country will never be agitated more. The argument is fatal: it can never be ſerviceable to either, and muſt deſtroy the happineſs of both. Let me therefore, in behalf of this kingdom, requeſt an extenſion of the motion before the chair to a repeal of the duty upon teas. Though not a Britiſh manufacture, it may partly be conſidered as a Britiſh commodity; and the duty muſt throw an amazing ſhare of the trade into the hands of the Dutch, who are conſtantly ready to watch for a market, and will ſmuggle large quantities of that article into America, when by being duty-free they can do it at a profit of 25 *l. per cent.* I am therefore for an unlimited repeal of the whole tax; and I move, that the words, "and on teas," may be added to the articles intended to be exonerated by the motion."

Paulus Priſquinius ended here; and Valerius Vigil delivered himſelf thus upon the ſubject.

"Mr Preſident, Sir,

WHENEVER the affairs of America are agitated in this aſſembly, I am in ſome meaſure called upon to ſpeak, becauſe the principal confuſions of that country are ſuppoſed to originate with me: I can however ſafely aver, that if the ſtamp-act was injudicious in the *mode*, it was at leaſt ſalutary in the *intention*, and meant for the common good both of mother-country and colonies. In laying this tax, Sir, I imagined, that every part of the Britiſh empire was bound to furniſh its portion for the general proſperity; and I could not ſee any violation committed upon the American freedom, by an immediate tax upon the property of the coloniſts, when they cheartully ſubmitted to our laws which regulated the acquiſition of that property. Beſides this, to uſe the chief argument of the Americans, and to admit that the happineſs of this country is inſeparably connected with the welfare of the colonies, I conſidered, that they had the beſt of all ſecurities for our never exerciſing the right of taxation improperly, the ſecurity of our own intereſt. This was to be relied on, even if our juſtice was to be queſtioned; and though we might be wanting in equity to them, it could not be expected that we

we ſhould be
for ourſelves.
The admini
which I had t
proceeded alf
totally the opp
that by comp
the American
the peace an
countries: th
ters to the ſta
fore the exiſte
at the ſame t
of this houſe
claring our ri
that adminiſt
ed wholly wi
with regard t
miniſters has
repugnant to
and yet of n
dom, for it d
year. This
greater ferm
miniſters no
ſyſtem, I ca
poſe, that a
tax will redu
nor, on the
ment into a
we have ſuſt
nity of the
give my voic
Titus Ag
"Mr
I ſhall t
words upon
queſtion th
tercation in
have alway
of every
voice in fra
himſelf is t
ſider a fell
titled to th
a fellow-ſu
Sir, if w
ſlaves, rea
ly upon u
tion. Ou
of oppreſſ
founded u
benevolen
the univer
ple. Thi
dered the
ſent tax,
on the f
They are
amongſt

we ſhould be deficient in conſideration for ourſelves.

The adminiſtration ſucceeding that in which I had the honour to be employed, proceeded alſo upon a ſyſtem, though totally the oppoſite of mine; and thought, that by complying with the wiſhes of the Americans, they would advance both the peace and proſperity of the two countries: they therefore reſtored matters to the ſtate in which they ſtood before the exiſtence of the ſtamp-act, but at the ſame time preſerved the dignity of this houſe, by a law poſitively declaring our right to tax America. Since that adminiſtration, government has acted wholly without plan, without ſyſtem, with regard to the colonies. One ſet of miniſters has inſtituted a tax diametrically repugnant to the principles of commerce, and yet of no conſequence to the kingdom, for it does not bring in 16,000 l. a-year. This has thrown America into a greater ferment than ever; and as the miniſters now are proceeding without ſyſtem, I cannot, on the one hand, ſuppoſe, that a *partial* repeal of the preſent tax will reduce the colonies to temper; nor, on the other, by forcing government into a *total* repeal, can I ſuppoſe we have ſufficiently provided for the dignity of the nation. I ſhall not therefore give my voice upon the preſent queſtion."

Titus Agrippa ſpoke next.

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

I ſhall trouble you with very few words upon this debate, for I think it a queſtion that cannot admit of much altercation in a diſpaſſionate aſſembly. I have always conſidered it the birthright of every Engliſhman, Sir, to have a voice in framing every law by which he himſelf is to be taxed, and I cannot conſider a fellow-ſubject in America leſs intitled to this ineſtimable privilege, than a fellow-ſubject in England. In reality, Sir, if we had found the Americans ſlaves, reaſon and humanity called loudly upon us for their inſtant emancipation. Our conſtitution knows nothing of oppreſſion; it abhors tyranny; it is founded upon the nobleſt principles of benevolence, and is calculated to guard the univerſal independency of the people. This being the caſe, Sir, I conſidered the ſtamp-act, I conſider the preſent tax, as an illegal burden placed upon the ſhoulders of the Americans. They are not even virtually repreſented amongſt us; and when we ſuſpected their loyalty without cauſe, they doubted of our affection, of our equity, with reaſon. I am therefore for the entire repeal. I cannot think it derogates from our honour to do what is evidently right: nor can I think the Americans have forfeited their claim to juſtice, becauſe they have ſpiritedly exerted themſelves to obtain it from the mother-country."

Here Titus Agrippa ended, and was ſucceeded in the debate by Caius Collatinus (Sir W— M—).

" Mr Preſident, Sir,

IT amazes me not a little to find adminiſtration ſo perverſely, ſo inflexibly, periſting in error on every occaſion: it is ſurpriſing, to uſe an expreſſion of Dryden's,

That they never *deviate* into ſenſe,

nor ſtumble upon propriety by downright accident. The only reaſon, Sir, why they refuſe the total repeal of the preſent tax, is, to preſerve the *preamble*, becauſe it maintains the right of taxing the Americans. But ſurely, as there is a poſitive law *declaratory* of the right, and as there is even another tax at this moment in force, *exerciſing* the right, there can be no juſt reaſon for not indulging the Americans with the motion as amended before the chair. I am the more earneſt for an *entire* repeal, Sir, becauſe a *partial* one, inſtead of producing any benefit to the mother-country, will be a real grievance; a certain expence to ourſelves, as well as a ſource of perpetual diſcontent to the colonies: for by removing the duties upon painters colours, paper, and glaſs, while we continue the trifling tax upon teas, we keep up the whole eſtabliſhment of the cuſtomhouſes in America, with their long, their hydra-headed trains of dependents; and yet cut off the very channels through which their voracious appetites are to be glutted. In fact, the tea-duty will by no means anſwer the charge of collecting it, and the deficiencies muſt naturally be made up from the coffers of this kingdom; ſo that this wiſe meaſure of a *partial repeal* is to plunder ourſelves, while it is to oppreſs our fellow-ſubjects, and all for the mere purpoſe of preſerving a *preamble* which is utterly unneceſſary. For ſhame, Mr Preſident, let us diſmiſs this pitiful *preamble-tax*; and let us make the repeal *total*, unleſs our miniſters would convince us, that a proviſion for their cuſtomhouſe-inſtruments beyond the Atlantic, is the only motive

for this ſhameleſs profuſion of the public treaſure."

Caius Collatinus was followed by Lucius Pertinax (Col. B——) to this effect.

"Mr Preſident, Sir.

I am for the whole repeal of the law which now engages the attention of the houſe, and this for a reaſon which has not yet been mentioned, as well as for ſeveral reaſons which have been forcibly urged in favour of the Americans. Sir, this aſſembly plighted its faith to the Eaſt-India company, to remove the duty of 25 *per cent.* from teas, in order that the company might be enabled to ſell their teas upon terms equally low with the Dutch, whoſe moderation in price conſtantly obtained a preference at every market. We indeed took off the 25 *per cent.* accordingly: but what we did with one hand, we undid with the other; we laid a freſh duty on the commodity; and laid this duty moreover in ſuch a manner, that it muſt act as an abſolute prohibition to the ſale of their teas through the whole extenſive continent of Engliſh America, where they were in general eſtimation. To prove this aſſertion, Sir, ſuffer me to inform the houſe, that in the year 1768 the teas ſent to America amounted to no leſs than 132,000 l. whereas in 1769 they amounted to no more than 41,000 l.; and probably this year they will not exceed a quarter of that ſum, as the proceedings of this country are hourly becoming more and more repugnant to the minds of the colonies, and as agreements have been lately entered into for the abſolute diſuſe of the article. In juſtice therefore to the Eaſt-India company, who have ſo conſiderable a ſtake in the national welfare, and pay ſo liberally to the ſupport of government, we ought to diſcharge our promiſe with the moſt punctual fidelity. The diſcontinuance of the 25 *per cent.* on their teas is not a diſcharge of our promiſe: our promiſe is not diſcharged unleſs we enable them to ſell upon terms as reaſonable as the Dutch, and unleſs we liberate their trade in this commodity, inſtead of loading it with new imbarraſſments.—With regard to the propriety of repealing the law before us from principles of juſtice to the colonies, and utility to the mother-country, I ſhall ſay nothing, as this has been fully proved by gentlemen of much greater abilities in the courſe of the preſent debate. I will only add, that as a ſpeedy rupture between England and its old enemies is far from improbable, adminiſtration would act wiſely in reconciling our domeſtic diviſions, and regaining the confidence of America before an event of that nature happens to render their ſituation additionally perplexing. National concerns ſhould now ingroſs their attention in the room of private reſentments, and they ſhould ſeriouſly advert to the intereſts of a great empire, inſtead of purſuing the bleſſed example of Domitian, and hourly torturing flies."

Such were the arguments on this remarkable queſtion.—Several gentlemen in office oppoſed the motion even as it originally ſtood; but as they chiefly dwelt upon the obſtinacy of America, and threw no new lights upon the ſubject, we have omitted them;—and think it only neceſſary to add, that the amendment was rejected by 204 againſt 142.

We now proceed to the celebrated debate in the upper club-room that attended the famous motion of Victor Americanus (Lord C——m) on Friday, May 4. which was the following.

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this room, that the advice inducing his M———y, to give the anſwer [128.] to the late humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled, is of a moſt dangerous tendency; inaſmuch as thereby the exerciſe of the clearеſt rights of the ſubject, namely, to petition the King for redreſs of grievances, to complain of the violation of the freedom of election, to pray a diſſolution of parliament, to point out malpractices in adminiſtration, and to urge the removal of evil miniſters, has, under pretence of reproving certain parts of the ſaid remonſtrance and petition, by the generality of *one* compendious *word*, CONTENTS, been indiſcriminately checked with reprimand; and the afflicted citizens of London have heard from the throne itſelf, that the contents of their humble addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, laying their complaints and injuries at the feet of their ſovereign, as father of his people, able, and willing to redreſs them, cannot but be conſidered by his M———y, as diſreſpectful to himſelf, injurious to his p———t, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution."

The

The motion being regularly read, the Noble mover delivered himſelf thus.

" Moſt illuſtrious L——ds,

In conſequence of the motion I have now made, it is neceſſary for me to conſider what it was which the Lord Mayor and the city of London requeſted, that I may diſcover, by the nature of the requiſition, how they could poſſibly deſerve ſuch an anſwer from the t——e as I have complained of; an anſwer ſo harſh, that the whole courſe of my knowledge in the hiſtory of England is at a loſs to find out a parallel. The Lord Mayor and the citizens of London very humbly beſought a reſtoration of the freedom of election, a diſmiſſion of unjuſt ſervants, and a diſſolution of a parliament which protected theſe unjuſt ſervants, as they could not be conſtitutionally repreſented by the ſupporters of oppreſſion, or the enemies of liberty. Now, my Lords, I maintain the juſtice of this petition; and I moreover maintain, that the ſubjects of this realm are not only intitled, by Magna Charta, and the bill of rights, to petition, whenever they ſuppoſe themſelves aggrieved, but by a variety of laws as expreſſive as they are numerous. Now let me reconſider the anſwer from the t——e. It does not reply to any particular part of the addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance; but condemns the whole at once, as diſreſpectful to the prince, injurious to the parliament, and irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution. I am too well acquainted with the benignity of the r——l heart, to think his M——y capable of giving ſuch an anſwer; and I know that he could not with propriety give it either in his perſonal, or his regal capacity. Firſt, with regard to the *diſreſpect offered to himſelf*, no judgement is here of any competency, but the judgement of the *laws*: the laws are to pronounce upon the reſpect, or the diſreſpect, and the laws only can determine properly upon either. In the next place, how could the addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, be *injurious to parliament*, when it particularly contends for that very freedom of election, which alone can conſtitute the lower houſe of parliament? And in the third place, how could the ſupplication in queſtion be *irreconcileable to the principles of the conſtitution*, when the very eſſence of the conſtitution actually *permits*, nay actually *requires*, the ſubject to petition for a redreſs of grievances?—This is a right which the moſt deſpotic of the *Stuarts* never dared to deny, even in the zenith of power: and I repeat, that his M——y could never give the anſwer now under animadverſion from himſelf; I have too eſtabliſhed an opinion both of his head and heart to ſuppoſe it. And indeed, contemptibly as I think of a ——n, I can hardly think it was a *joint* advice; I rather believe it the advice of *one* or *few*: yet let me ſay, that whoever the adviſers were, they were either *knaves* or *fools*: if the *firſt*, they ſhould be held out to the deteſtation, to the reſentment, of an injured people; if the latter, they ſhould be ſent to ſchool, inſtead of being intruſted with the management of a mighty empire.

When I mentioned the Livery of London, I thought I ſaw a ſmile of ridicule upon ſome faces, as if they were a body too inſignificant for attention in this illuſtrious aſſembly: let me, however, declare, that though I have the honour to be a member of this room, I think my character exalted by concurring in the cauſe of liberty with ſuch virtuous citizens; and let me tell the nobleſt of you all, that ſuch a concurrence would exalt your characters. The Livery of London were reſpectable at the time of Cæſar's invaſion; the Lord Mayor of London was a principal among the twenty-five barons who received Magna Charta from King John; and the Lord Mayor with the Livery have ever ſince been conſidered to have a material influence in all affairs of government. Yet, on the late occaſion, how have they been treated? They have been ſent away ſore afflicted from the r——l preſence, and they have been reprimanded for aſſerting their unqueſtionable privileges as Engliſhmen.

When Greece was loſing her freedom, Philip of Macedon figuratively obſerved, that ſhe had loſt an *eye*. This expreſſion may be well applied to the wound which the Britiſh conſtitution has received in the Middleſex election: I may properly ſay, that in this buſineſs, England has loſt an eye; and the other is ſo violently contuſed with the ſtroke, as to fill us with terror leſt a total darkneſs ſhould overſpread the face of our national liberty; for I do aver, that Col. L——ll is no repreſentative of the people, but a nominee, forced into parliament by the enemies of law, the ſubverters of juſtice,

and the betrayers of their country."

Victor Americanus having ended, Tullus Hoſtilius (L. G--w--r) made the following reply.

"Moſt illuſtrious L—— s,

I own myſelf aſtoniſhed at the motion made by the Noble L— d who ſpoke laſt, whether I conſider the aſſembly in which it is propoſed, or recollect how well the propoſer is acquainted with the proceedings of parliament. His Lordſhip ſurely cannot be ignorant, notwithſtanding the well-known vertatility of his temper, that the very ſubject he now offers to your conſideration, was debated in this aſſembly before; and that, in conſequence of that debate, an addreſs of thanks was preſented to his M——— y, both by this and the lower houſe [130.], for the very anſwer which he now adviſes you to cenſure. A proceeding of this nature is not only repugnant to order, but palpably repugnant to common ſenſe; and it is rather ſtrange, that an invention ſo fruitful in political reſources as the Noble Lord's, could not find out a more decent method of paying court to the Livery of London, than by endeavouring to trifle with the ſovereign, and degrading the two houſes of parliament.

The Noble Lord does not pretend to ſhew any cauſe at preſent for deſiring this ſtrange alteration in your Lordſhips opinion, which did not exiſt when the queſtion was originally agitated. Does he then think to make the determinations of this auguſt aſſembly appear to the world as inconſiſtent, and as ridiculous, as the tenor of his own political conduct? Are we to thank his M——— y for his anſwer on one day, and yet the very next, without reaſon, or pretext, to condemn the object of our approbation? A conduct of this kind may be very agreeable to the capricious infanity of a political empiric, who is dead to ſhame, and loſt to ſenſibility; but it would ill become the dignity, the firmneſs, of the greateſt council in the Britiſh empire.

For theſe reaſons, I hope the houſe will be of opinion, that the queſtion now moved cannot by any means be taken again into conſideration. Indeed ſome, who would willingly earn the unthinking plaudit of popularity by ſeeming to ſupport it, have inſinuated, that when the ſubject came firſt before us it was not fully debated. But let me aſk, on whom the odium of precipitancy is to be thrown? on the *arbitrary* adminiſtration, or the *exalted* advocates for liberty? The Noble L—s who complain of this precipitancy, may very well recollect, and recollect with bluſhes, that when the preſent motion was originally taken up, they themſelves were the perſons who quitted the fair field of open diſcuſſion, and left the fate of their country to the mercy of *unrelenting* miniſters. But indeed the object which called off their attention from the national concerns, was an object of conſiderable importance; and poſterity, though it may lament their abſence on that critical occaſion, when no leſs than the cauſe of public freedom was at ſtake, may, in the greatneſs of the temptation, admit of arguments in their favour. Hear therefore, ye ſucceeding ages, what drew the champions of the Britiſh conſtitution from the ſtandard of patriotiſm on that memorable day. A city-dinner drew your political favours from the defence of your rights; and the conſtitution of the kingdom, when put in the balance againſt a feaſt, inſtantly kicked the beam.

If the happineſs of the Britiſh empire was not a matter infinitely too ſerious for a jeſt, I could be really diverted to ſee the fortitude with which our mirrors of public virtue, now their bellies are full, return to the ſervice of their *dear* country; and out of gratitude for the good chear of the Manſion-houſe, weep over the indignities offered to the *ſorely afflicted* Livery of London; *that* Livery which was reſpectable in Cæſar's time, when no trace of it is diſcoverable; and *that* Livery which is now ſo contumeliouſly treated, becauſe it is not allowed a judicial pre-eminence over both houſes of parliament. But however the *Decii*, the *Fabii*, of the preſent hour, may engage the admiration of ignorance without doors, within I truſt it will never make us contemptible: to the deſpicable excuſes therefore now urged for reviving the queſtion before us, *That one could not ſtay to hear it fully debated, and that another was not preſent*, let us anſwer with a queſtion, *Why could you not ſtay, why were you not preſent?* It was your *duty* to *ſtay*, it was your *duty* to be *preſent*; and if the people were not infatuated to a moſt lamentable degree, this ſingle circumſtance would tear the laurel at once from the brow of hypocritical ambition, and fix a brand of eternal ignominy in its place.

The

The Noble
ſuppoſe, now
rangues upon
the miſeries o
flexibility of
pity that they
their great ab
rules of this
thunder it aw
recommend it
as differ from
make the lea
beſt means
ſpeedy determ
beſt way like
bery of all or
nity, and th
ſtandings.
humbly begg

Albus Alpi
part of the
not treat it
ply to this
metrius Var

"Moſt

The Nobl
tion, has ſo
of the ſubje
grievances,
which this
notorious t
that I ſhall
proving the
particular
preſent peri
that part of
miniſtry thi
ly, the inc
meaſures w
and the mi
muſt ſuſtain
ment of a
my L—s,
neſty in m
confeſs an
the confeſ
derſtandin
Infallibilit
ture; and
we ſhould
would hig
I am utter
conſtitutio
tions perf
convinces
plan with
teſſion, a
pealed th
in our op
ſurious,

The Noble L——s in oppoſition are, I ſuppoſe, now come with ſtudied harangues upon the tyranny of miniſters, the miſeries of the nation, and the inflexibility of the ſ———n: it is really a pity that they cannot make a diſplay of their great abilities conſiſtently with the rules of this aſſembly; yet, if they *will* thunder it away in the capitol, I would recommend it ſeriouſly to ſuch members as differ from them in opinion, not to make the leaſt reply. This will be the beſt means of bringing matters to a ſpeedy determination; this will be the beſt way likewiſe of reſenting this mockery of all order, this inſult to our dignity, and this violence to our underſtandings. I therefore conclude with humbly begging the queſtion.

Albus Alpicius (L. P———t) adopted part of the foregoing argument, but did not treat it ſo fully. The following reply to this reaſoning was made by Demetrius Varro (L. S———k).

" Moſt Illuſtrious L——s,

THE Noble L—d who made the motion, has ſo clearly pointed out the right of the ſubject to petition for a redreſs of grievances, and the grievances under which this country now labours are ſo notorious to every diſpaſſionate mind, that I ſhall not take up your time in proving the legality of the firſt, or the particular expediency of the latter at the preſent period: I only riſe to anſwer that part of the argument in which the miniſtry thinks itſelf impregnable, namely, the incongruity of cenſuring thoſe meaſures which we have once approved, and the mighty injury which our dignity muſt ſuſtain in the candid acknowledgement of a miſtake. For my own part, my L—s, I have an old-faſhioned honeſty in my nature, which is ready to confeſs an error, and ready alſo to think the confeſſion rather a credit to my underſtanding than an impeachment of it. Infallibility is not the lot of human nature; and why in our public capacity we ſhould be aſhamed of doing what would highly become us in our private, I am utterly at a loſs to reconcile. The conſtitution does not ſuppoſe our reſolutions perfect; and experience every day convinces us, that many acts which we plan with the niceſt circumſpection one ſeſſion, are abſolutely neceſſary to be repealed the next: yet ſuch an alteration in our opinion is never conſidered as injurious, either to the accuracy of our judgements, or the probity of our hearts. A reverſal of decrees, upon proper conviction, expoſes the courts of law below to no obloquy; and why a change in our ſentiments relative to the London Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, ſhould be ſo big with abſurdity, is wholly beyond my conception. But the truth, I fear, is, the gentlemen in office, though they ſee a blunder, will neither own, nor amend it. To amend, would be to declare themſelves capable of erring; and for the credit of miniſterial rectitude, oppreſſions muſt continue, however injurious to the honour of the th—e, or prejudicial to the intereſt of the nation. In reality, government ſeems delighted in oppoſing the wiſhes of the people. Ireland, after its money is taken away, is deprived of its parliament, though the nation is unanimouſly for its ſitting; and England, where the general voice calls out for a diſſolution, is to be *bleſt* with a continuance of its UPRIGHT repreſentatives. Where muſt proceedings of this nature terminate? I tremble to reply. The preſent aſpect of our affairs is all horror, and without a ſpeedy change of meaſures, the next ſcene may be all deſolation.

No reply being made to this ſpeech by a———n, Titus Manlius (L. S———e) continued the popular attack.

" Moſt Illuſtrious L—s,

PERHAPS there never was a period more diſtreſſing, or more diſgracing, in the annals of G. Britain, than the preſent; when the proceedings of miniſters are ſo abandoned, that they either have nothing to ofier, or think it unneceſſary to offer any thing in their own defence. Secure in their majority, they look upon ſhame without a bluſh; and hardened in oppreſſion, they even ſmile at the miſeries of a groaning people. It is gravely told us, my L—s, that the anſwer lately given to the city addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, is ſimilar to the anſwers given by Charles I. Charles II. James II. and Q. Anne, to ſimilar applications of their ſubjects for redreſs of grievances. But are the princes here named, ranked in the catalogue of excellent ſovereigns? are they venerated as the parents, or deſpiſed as the betrayers, of their people? and was there no inſtance upon record that ſuited the preſent occaſion but inſtances from the reign of Stuarts?——My L—s, ſince examples from hiſtory are to be quoted, let

let me tell you of one that does honour to the Engliſh name, and reflects new luſtre upon the hero of the Revolution. Let me tell you of the Kentiſh petition, in compliance with which William III. diſſolved the parliament, to let the nation ſee, *he had no double game to play;* and to ſhew, that as he had no intereſt ſeparate from the intereſt of his ſubjects, all parliaments were alike acceptable to him, that were agreeable to the wiſhes of the kingdom. Here is a precedent for royalty, if precedents muſt be talked of in oppoſition to common ſenſe; and happy would it be for this country if it was carefully attended to by our ſilent miniſters. When I firſt came into a———n, a new tax happened to be agitated, and I was called upon to defend it. My ſilence was conſidered as incapacity; and ſome at this moment wilfully dumb, triumphed not a little becauſe I made no reply. In my turn therefore I call upon them to ſay *ſomething* in their own favour; ſomething that may ſavour of modeſty, though it does not reliſh of wiſdom; that the world may at leaſt ſuppoſe they think themſelves in the right, however their conduct may prove them indefenſible. What! ſtill ſilent?—Let them ſtill continue ſo.—I ſee upon what they depend.—But let them take care:—national reſentment, though ſlow, is dreadful; and the public is a wolf, which if it does not even bite, will certainly worry a profligate m———y into juſtice."

Here the debate cloſed.—Some Noble perſonages in oppoſition ironically *requeſted* the m——y to ſay ſomething in defence of their meaſures; and one particularly treated a ſuppoſed *ſecret influence* with much ſeverity. About ſix o'clock a diviſion took place, and the motion was rejected by 85 againſt 37.

LORDS PROTEST.

Die Martis, 1° Maii, 1770.

THE order of the day being read for the Lords to be ſummoned,

The Earl of Chatham preſented to the houſe,

"*A bill for reverſing the adjudications of the Houſe of Commons, whereby John Wilkes, Eſq; has been adjudged incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament, and the freeholders of the county of Middleſex have been deprived of one of their legal repreſentatives.*

WHEREAS the capacity of being elected a repreſentative of the commons in parliament, is (under known limitations of law) an original inherent right of the ſubject; and foraſmuch as to deprive the ſubject of this high franchiſe and birthright, otherwiſe than by a judgement according to the law of the land, and the conſtant eſtabliſhed uſage of parliament conformable thereto, and part thereof, is directly contrary to the fundamental laws and freedom of this realm, and in particular to the act, *declaring the rights and liberties of the ſubject, and ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown*, at the ever-memorable period of the Revolution, when free election of members of parliament was expreſly vindicated and ſecured:

And whereas John Wilkes, Eſq; having been duly elected and returned a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex, was, on the 17th of February 1769, without being heard, adjudged incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament, by a reſolution of the Houſe of Commons as follows:

"Reſolved, That John Wilkes, Eſq; having been in this ſeſſion of parliament expelled this houſe, was, and is incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament:" [xxxi. 339.]

And whereas on the ſame day the ſaid Houſe of Commons farther reſolved as follows, "That the late election of a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex is a void election:"

And whereas the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq; having been again duly elected and returned a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex, the ſaid Houſe of Commons did, on the 17th of March, 1769, reſolve in the words following, "That the election and return of John Wilkes, Eſq; who hath been by this houſe adjudged incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent parliament, are null and void:" [xxxi. 341.]

And whereas the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq; having been again duly elected and returned a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex aforeſaid, and having on the original poll-books eleven hundred and forty-three votes in his favour, againſt two hundred and ninety-ſix in favour of Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq;

Eſq; the Houſe of Commons did, on the 15th of April, 1769, without a hearing of parties, and in manifeſt violation of the indubitable right of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex to chuſe their own repreſentatives in parliament, reſolve as follows: "That Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; ought to have been returned a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex;" and thereupon ordered the ſaid return to be amended accordingly: [xxxi. 342.]

And whereas, by another reſolution of the 8th of May 1769, the ſaid Houſe of Commons did, upon hearing the matter of the petition of the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, as far as the ſame related to the election of Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; farther reſolve as follows: "That Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; is duly elected a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Middleſex:" [xxxi. 342.]

And foraſmuch as all the reſolutions aforeſaid, cutting off the ſubject from his indubitable birthright by a vote of one houſe of parliament, exerciſing diſcretionary power, and legiſlative authority, under colour of a juriſdiction in elections, are moſt arbitrary, illegal, and dangerous:

Be it therefore declared and enacted, by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by authority of the ſame, That all the adjudications contained in the above-mentioned ſeveral reſolutions, are arbitrary and illegal, and the ſame ſhall be, and are hereby reverſed, annulled, and made void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever."

After the firſt reading of the ſaid bill, it was moved, That the ſaid bill be read the ſecond time on Thurſday next. Which being objected to; after a long debate, the queſtion was put thereupon. It was reſolved in the negative by 89 to 43.

Then it was moved, That the ſaid bill be rejected. The queſtion was put thereupon, and it was reſolved in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT.

Becauſe the foundations of this bill being ſo fully laid in the reaſons contained in two proteſts entered upon the Journals of this houſe on the 2d day of February laſt, we think it indiſpenſably neceſſary to proteſt againſt the rejection of the ſame: to the intent that it may be delivered down to poſterity, that this great conſtitutional and effectual method of remedying an unexampled grievance hath not been left unattempted by us; and that, to our own times, we may ſtand as men determined to perſevere in renewing, on every occaſion, our utmoſt endeavours to obtain that redreſs, for the violated rights of the ſubject, and for the injured electors of Great Britain, which, in the preſent moment, an overruling fatality hath prevented from taking effect; thereby refuſing reparation and comfort to an oppreſſed and afflicted people.

Chatham. Portland. Plymouth. Rockingham. Abingdon. Boyle. Grosvenor. Stanhope. Ponſonby. Suffolk. Richmond. Radnor. Archer. Fitzwilliam. Temple. Torrington. Rutland. John Bangor. Wycombe. Forteſcue. Huntingdon. Tankerville. Abergavenny. King. Ferrers. Lyttelton. Bolton. Camden. Coventry. Buckinghamſhire. Scarborough. Northumberland. Mancheſter.

SIR, *London, May 1770.*

HOwever men of an honeſt and uncorrupt diſpoſition may differ in their opinions of the political ſtate of this kingdom; however indifferent they may be with regard to the rectitude of the preſent ſyſtem of government, or of the conduct of the oppoſition; I will venture to affirm a point in which they all agree; a national calamity, which, could their co-operating aſſiſtance have any efficacy, they would unite to reſtrain and ſubdue; I mean, the very alarming height to which the licentiouſneſs and depravity of the preſent age has been hitherto gradually aſcending, but which I conſider as now completely attained,—by the introduction of a new ſpecies of entertainment, in its nature abominable, in its tendency dangerous, and in its conſequences inevitably ruinous; an entertainment which I cannot but look upon as calculated to deſtroy whatever remains of honour and juſtice amongſt us, to abolith every notion of a modeſt and diffident behaviour, to throw off that delicacy of reſerve towards men which female chaſtity ſhould boaſt of as its greateſt ornament, and utterly to ruin all private peace and domeſtic happineſs.

A promiſcuous aſſociation of ladies and gentlemen of quality, Sir, is now forming under the denomination of *L——d's Coffee-houſe*. A regular ſucceſſion of entertainments, ſuch as the moſt fertile invention of luxury can furniſh, is to be provided every day in the week. Gaming is to be allowed in its fulleſt extent. All diſtinctions of quality being levelled, all pre-eminence of rank being diſallowed, freedom of ſpeech and addreſs is to be one of the firſt privileges of the members of this aſſembly. Single ladies are to be capable of being admitted, perhaps, with greater facility than married ones, as ſo few of the latter are already incorporated into this ſociety: The place of meeting to be at A——'s; the time — all hours of the day and night.

I here profeſs, that it is not a deſire of ſeeing all entertainments aboliſhed that has induced me to draw my pen againſt the new inſtitution, but an earneſt and well-meaning, however feeble, attempt to ſtem the impetuous current of vice and immorality. I have not the leaſt diſlike to many of the amuſements of the metropolis, and ſhould be very fond of a maſquerade, if revived on a better plan than at preſent, and if the humour of the ſeveral characters was ſufficiently kept up to excite the mirth of the company, inſtead of the eyes being only entertained by a nice diſplay of dreſſes, and the ears being only entertained by the ſound of the muſic. But I muſt be pardoned if I cannot coincide in taſte with our preſent debauchees, and be prevailed upon to give my aſſent or countenance to an eſtabliſhment ſo totally repugnant to every principle of virtue and morality as that under my preſent conſideration. I will not here addreſs myſelf to the men who are its chief promoters, as I ſhould think my time ill employed in attempting to ſet before them the danger of their ſituation, which nothing I fear will ever make them ſenſible of — but their own ruin. But let me exhort you, my fair countrywomen, you the pride and boaſt of England, let me exhort you not to be betrayed by ſuch perfidious artifices, couched indeed under a ſeeming regard for your happineſs and honour, but meaning in reality a ſnaring attempt at the deſtruction of both. Conſider well beforehand what muſt be the conſequences of your engagements in this aſſembly, and then — ſign your names, if you can. It would require whole volumes to enumerate the many dangers ye will be expoſed to. Suffice it for the preſent to repreſent a few in their true light; and I am perſuaded that no cogency of argument can have a greater effect in perſuading you to abandon this place of faſhionable reſort. Too many of you are already, I fear, ſtrongly captivated by the deceitful allurements of play. Here then ye will find full ſcope given to this extenſive inclination; and the conſequences of its indulgence muſt be, ſome time or other, loſs of fortune,— loſs of peace of mind; — to married ladies, loſs perhaps of the affection and friendſhip of a worthy huſband;— to ſingle ladies, loſs perhaps, — I dread to utter it, — loſs of honour: for though I entertain the higheſt opinion poſſible of your virtuous diſpoſition and underſtanding, which will enable you to withſtand the repeated ſolicitations of diſhonour, which the time, the place, &c. will ſuggeſt to hearts unacquainted with virtue; yet when I conſider the ill effects ſuch behaviour, joined to the moſt enchanting beauty, will have upon that ſex who glory to be termed deceivers, I think the moſt melancholy apprehenſions may be juſtified. Gaming circulates a new ſyſtem of amour, unknown to honour, unknown to ſincerity. I am afraid it ſtands in need of no ſuch recommendation; for when almoſt diſtracted with repeated loſſes at play, the blooming beauty may poſſibly loſe ſight of her prudence and diſcretion, may liſten to the wretch who will repreſent virtue as a caprice that has no foundation but fantaſtic opinion and ſelf-denial, and in one unguarded, fatal moment, may be prevailed upon to ſell her dear native charms for gold. — I know not moreover a vice that operates more powerfully towards the excluſion of affability and good humour, (a diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of female excellence), towards the deſtruction of private happineſs, than that of gaming; for even ſuppoſing a long ſeries of good luck, (which, by the by, it is impoſſible to command or inſure), yet the mind becomes more agitated, more fixed upon that ſole object, and every avenue to content and ſatisfaction is effectually barred up by the paſſion of avarice, and the apprehenſion of future loſſes. If, on the other hand, a lady is attended by a ſeries of ill luck, neither her youth, innocence,

nocence, or beauty, can prevail upon her to have any compaſſion for herſelf: black deſpair and hourly anguiſh take the entire poſſeſſion of her ſoul; nor can ſhe with or foreſee any relief, but in plunging deeper in the horrid gulf, with a view of retrieving paſt loſſes;—too often a fatal experiment. The affectionate embraces of her huſband, the innocent prattling of her children, become diſguſting to her; ſhe becomes indifferent to all domeſtic endearment, either aſſuming a ſullen, moroſe temper, or a deſponding, melancholy air, which ſenſibly betrays the anguiſh that preys on her ſpirits.

I have dwelt thus much on this ſcene, being willing that ye ſhould be aware of the fatal conſequences of indulging the favourite impulſe of play, which rarely fails of alluring its moſt innocent votaries, perſons who ſit down with an intent merely of paſſing away ſome leiſure-hours in an agreeable manner; rarely fails, I ſay, of alluring and enticing them to play the whole night, and for deeper ſtakes.

Another argument I ſhall offer, as much diſſuaſive and to be inſiſted upon as the foregoing, is the great prejudice ſuch an aſſociation may be of to your health and morals. When the conſideration of your health and morals is put in the ſcale againſt the indulgence of vanities, and the gratification of pleaſure, it is no difficult taſk to aſcertain the diſtinction, or to ſay which ſide muſt preponderate.—Your health will ſoon be impaired, your ſpirits waſted, by the late hours ye will be obliged to keep, (as it will ſoon be faſhionable to ſpend your evenings at the tavern), and the numberleſs invaſions of colds, head-aches, and other complaints, ariſing from intemperance, upon your tender frames:—ye will often be obliged to liſten to ſuch diſcourſe, as will ſhock your delicacy, and ſummon a bluſh up to the modeſt virgin's cheek, from men - as bold as wittv vice and native confidence can make them; which behaviour ye cannot publicly reſent, as all reſtraint is baniſhed by the laws and aſſent of the ſociety, though I doubt not of your virtuous underſtanding and abilities to reject it privately. What an unfortunate ſituation then ye will be in! forced to aſſume the outward guiſe of ſincerity and friendſhip towards a man, whom in your hearts ye abominate and deteſt. Reader, I am afraid that it is more to be wiſhed than hoped for, that the impious depravity of manners, brought home by ſome of our frequent debauchees from abroad, will not be introduced to your notice, and that no attempt will be made to ridicule or ſtagger your religious principles.

I ſhall make no apology, Ladies, for having engaged your attention ſo long, as the ſubject of the foregoing lines is not to be rejected as trivial, and unworthy your moſt ſerious conſideration; nor am I aſhamed, however unfaſhionable it may be deemed, to own the above to be the real ſentiments of

A Young Man of Quality.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *

THE following is Lord KENMURE's character [xxxi. 535.], which lately fell into my hands, as it was extracted from his funeral ſermon, preached in his own pariſh-church [Kells in Galloway], July 8. 1769, by a gentleman who knew and admired him, and as it is no leſs juſt than amiable, if you think it deſerves a place in your Magazine, you may inſert it.

Have you not ſeen but a few days ago (ſaid the preacher) another moving and alarming inſtance of the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of human life, in the death of a perſon of ſuperior diſtinction in this neighbourhood; who was an ornament to his high and elevated ſtation? To be deprived of a life ſo uſeful, calls for our deepeſt regret. It would be the greateſt ſtupidity and hardneſs of heart, not to feel for the loſs of one ſo highly valuable as he was. Great by birth, but greater by a noble elevation of ſoul, ſociety has loſt in him one of her brighteſt ornaments. Born with great talents, which he had improved, by reading, by converſation, and travel; theſe, with a ſtrong memory, a ready invention, and the accurate obſervations he had made on perſons and things, rendered his knowledge extenſive, his ſentiments juſt and liberal, his converſation eaſy and agreeable; ſo that no man of any diſcernment could be long with him, without being both pleaſed and inſtructed. And though he had an inexhauſtible fund of chearfulneſs and good humour, a lively, flowing, and ſparkling wit, which made

* [This has inadvertently lain by us ſeveral months, but to revive the memory of departed worth will ever be agreeable.]

him the life and genius of every company, ſo that his converſation was every where courted and admired; yet was it ſo happily tempered with good-nature, that he never wantonly gave pain to a friend, nor was ungenerous to an enemy. Far from being ſelfiſh or contracted, he had the moſt friendly and benevolent diſpoſition of mind, and felt a ſenſible pleaſure in making all around him happy. He thought the joys of thoſe men were few, who felt but for themſelves; and often ſaid, that not to relieve thoſe who were in need, was not only to hurt, but even to defraud them. And though he never would condeſcend to aſk favours for himſelf, yet he chearfully embraced every opportunity of doing the moſt obliging things to others. Compaſſionate and ſympathizing, he never turned his eyes from the diſtreſſed, nor ſhut his ears to the cry of the miſerable, nor did he ever with-hold his hand from ſupplying the wants of the indigent. He uſed to ſay, That of all pleaſures, that of relieving the wants, and eaſing the diſtreſs, of a fellow-creature, was the greateſt. How many monuments has he left of this behind him! How many of the poor in this place have been relieved from the load of miſery, and taſted comfort and relief from his generous and aſſiſting arm! How many among you, with grateful hearts, are ready to acknowledge yourſelves the objects of his care and bounty! And indeed, if his fortune had been equal to the benevolence of his heart, what an immenſe ſhare of happineſs had he communicated! Poſſeſſed of an open, generous, and engaging temper, he was an entire ſtranger to all artifice and diſguiſe. He ſpoke his ſentiments with freedom; and in his intercourſe with ſocial life, was void of all ſhyneſs and reſerve. It is the property of little minds to be proud and overbearing on any ſeeming advantages, or fancied ſuperiority of knowlege or power; but he conſidered theſe only as the means of making himſelf more uſeful and agreeable. He was eaſy of acceſs, condeſcending and communicative even to the meaneſt; and ſo engaging was his manner of converſing with them, that he inſenſibly won their affection and eſteem. In ſhort, he was the ſincere friend, the facetious and agreeable companion, the loving and indulgent huſband, the tender and affectionate parent, the mild and gentle maſter, the protector of all thoſe who lived under him, whom he had a real pleaſure to ſee eaſy and happy. He was a ſteady friend to virtue; an enemy only to fraud, falſehood, and hypocriſy. Such was the character of him whom we now lament. And does it not merit our warmeſt regard? Can we be inſenſible to this ſevere ſtroke, and not regret our loſs with a juſt ſenſe of its value? Should not our eyes flow with tears, and our hearts ſwell with ſorrow, when we reflect, that in him we are deprived of one of the beſt friends to mankind; one who was a bright example of every kind and friendly diſpoſition, of every ſocial virtue, an honour to his ſtation, and the country where he dwelt, and the darling of all who truly knew him?

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Edinburgh, May* 15. 1770.

A friend of mine who is ſettled abroad, a gentleman of genius and reading, and whoſe heart is warmed with an affection for his *natale ſolum*, which no diſtance of time or place will extinguiſh, ſent me, ſome time ago, a character of the late Francis Stewart, Eſq; nephew to the late Earl of Moray, being the ſon of the Hon. Col. Francis Stewart, by Lady Helen Montgomery, daughter of the Earl of Eglintoun. I ſend you the character, with the reflections accompanying it; and I hope you will give them a place in the *Scots Magazine*, as by thus doing honour to diſtinguiſhed countrymen, a laudable emulation may be excited amongſt our youth, which I am ſure you will wiſh to be inſtrumental in doing. *I am, &c.*

Character of Francis Stewart, Eſq;

AN external form full of grace and dignity; — a ſtrong love of ſcience and the arts; — an uncommon application to ſtudy; — a moſt retentive memory, the rare, but greateſt, bleſſing that perſons fond of literature can enjoy; — a fluency and propriety of expreſſion; — a penetration and ſeverity of look that intimidated the ignorant and frivolous from interrupting inſtructive converſation by trivial or common-place remarks; — an affability and elegance of manners; — a happy art of introducing into converſation ſubjects of utility, without pedantry; — a generoſity of ſentiment; — a regard for the virtues of morality, and for the ſacred truths of

the

the Chriſtian religion:——All theſe great talents and amiable qualities were loſt to the world, and to Scotland in particular, by the death of FRANCIS STEWART, Eſq; who died at Rheims in France, in the year 1766, aged twenty-two.

It would ſeem that Providence, by the early removal from the world of ſuch extraordinary characters, is unwilling that they ſhould come to maturity, as if to prevent the too near approach of humanity to perfection. The death of the accompliſhed young man whoſe character I have endeavoured ſhortly to delineate, is a ſtriking example of this; as is that of his couſin Sir James Macdonald, whoſe character is drawn by Mr Boſwell in a note on his *Tour to Corſica* *, and by my Lord Lyttelton in an admirable inſcription for the elegant marble monument which Lady Margaret Macdonald, his mother, is erecting to his memory in the iſle of Sky. [xxx. 210.]

Let us be taught by ſuch mournful events, to preſerve in our minds a conſtant remembrance of the tranſient nature of ſublunary things, and to keep our view fixed on that awful ſtate of future being, where perfection will reign, and reign eternally. Let us, with a perfect reſignation to the will of our ALMIGHTY CREATOR, regard all events that happen, as ordered by him whoſe wiſdom and goodneſs are as boundleſs as his power. D.

* [Our correſpondent will, we hope, approve of our tranſcribing the note here mentioned. —— After relating an entertaining and inſtructing converſation which Paoli had one day after dinner, Mr Boſwell proceeds thus. "Never was I ſo thoroughly ſenſible of my own defects as while I was in Corſica. I felt how ſmall were my abilities, and how little I knew. Ambitious to be the companion of Paoli, and to underſtand a country and a people which roufed me ſo much, I wiſhed to be a Sir James MacDonald."—— And in a note at the bottom of the page he gives Sir James's character, viz. "Sir James MacDonald, Baronet, of the iſle of Sky, who, at the age of one and twenty, had the learning and abilities of a profeſſor and a ſtateſman, with the accompliſhments of a man of the world. Eton and Oxford will ever remember him as one of their greateſt ornaments. He was well known to the moſt diſtinguiſhed in Europe, but was carried off from all their expectations. He died at Frefcati, near Rome, in 1766. Had he lived a little longer, I believe I ſhould have prevailed with him to viſit Corſica."]

SIR, *May* 1770.

THE Clydeſdale farmer's letter [214] does not appear to me to be a reſolving anſwer to my queries relating to the liming of land. He ſays that "from his own obſervations and experience, he agrees with me, that a repeated liming will always be inferior to the firſt; becauſe new land, new limed, will have a ſtronger and quicker fermentation than ever it will have again;" and yet "he recommends to repeat the liming once every twelve or fifteen years; and looks upon every ſubſequent application of a compoſition of lime, dung, and earth, to be as beneficial as the firſt liming." Theſe aſſertions are plainly inconſiſtent and contradictory. His advice in regard to ſhifting of crops, and the danger of exhauſting improved land, deſerves applauſe. But I preſume it is, to this hour, a myſtery to him, whether his compoſt of dung and good earth (no matter whether new or old) mixed in the manner he deſcribes, without the addition of ſo much as an ounce of lime, would not be more beneficial, in the long-run, upon his lea, limed fifteen years before, than when he takes in the lime for his principal ingredient. If he would be ſo good as to point out, by what means he is able, without having recourſe to a repeated liming, to keep his grounds in proper order for fifteen years, farmers would be obliged to him; and might, from his hints, fall upon expedients of preſerving their land in heart, without lime, perhaps for twenty-five, ſixty-five, a hundred and five years, &c. In ſhort, Sir, he does not at all determine the queſtion; the truth of which, I dare ſay, can only be aſcertained by repeated trials, upon different ſoils; and farmers ought to communicate the ſteps they take previous and ſubſequent to a repeated liming of their grounds, with the reſult of their experiments and obſervations; and they ought to proceed with very great caution in this eſſential article, and not liſten too implicitly to the *ipſe dixit* of any one.

For my part, I have tried, without ſucceſs, the ſecond liming to a conſiderable extent, and in various methods: and I know ſeveral farmers who have done the ſame; but I cannot find the man that can with certainty affirm, that he is ſenſible of having reaped any benefit from his repeated liming. This e-

vinces the importance of the inquiry, whether the miſcarriage is owing to any peculiarity of the ſoils upon which the trials have been made, to the nature of the lime, or to improper culture? Every farmer who has acceſs to lime, would doubtleſs deſire a ſolution of theſe queſtions: becauſe there has not perhaps been diſcovered a more general, quick, and profitable manure, for land, than lime; but its effects ceaſe after the firſt application. Improvements in agriculture may ſuffer, if farmers run on heedleſſly to pour lime upon their lands, from a preſumption that the returns will alway continue to be as great.

I am, &c.

AGRICULTOR.

Obſervations on the uſe of Caſtor Oil.

HAving lately had frequent opportunities of obſerving many dyſenteric, and other obſtinate complaints of the bowels, in which the uſual remedies have ſometimes been ineffectual, I ſhall offer a few remarks, which, I preſume, may not be altogether uſeleſs at this time, particularly as the exotic medicine I would recommend to the notice of practitioners, is not very generally known in this country, and ſeldom preſcribed: I mean, *Oleum Ricini*, *Oleum Palmæ Chriſti*, or *Caſtor Oil*.

In the moſt violent degrees of diarrhœas and dyſenteries, where the evacuations had been bloody, frequent, and extremely offenſive; and the patient weak, feverith, and afflicted with excruciating pains of the bowels, I have had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the moſt ſalutary effects from the uſe of this Oil.

A diſeaſe no leſs troubleſome than painful, has of late appeared in the city, in which this remedy has been found equally ſucceſsful. This is a tenefmus, or conſtant inclination to ſtool without effect. I have known it take place without any previous dyſentery; but it is uſually ſoon removed by the aſſiſtance of Caſtor Oil.

In fevers, where a laxative that does not ſtimulate is required, the Caſtor Oil is particularly to be depended on. In this caſe we have no danger to apprehend inflammation in the inteſtines from the uſe of it.

From this property of not ſtimulating, it becomes a remedy of great importance in conſtipations, and ſpaſmodic affections of the bowels, dry belly-ach, colics, and other diſeaſes of a ſimilar nature.

I mean not to repreſent this Oil as an univerſal panacea; though it has been found ſerviceable in a variety of complaints. I think, however, the more peculiar properties upon which its medicinal effects chiefly depend, may be reduced to a very few general heads, which I ſhall mention, as the indications of preſcribing it will be thereby more obvious, and at the ſame time diſtinguiſh it from every other article of the *Materia Medica*.

1. It is oleaginous.

2. It is purgative, or eccoprotic, according to the doſe.

3. It does not ſtimulate.

A medicine poſſeſſing theſe qualities has long been a *deſideratum* in the *Materia Medica*, as we can, under the foregoing circumſtances, adminiſter a laxative at any ſtage of fever, or where inflammations may run high.

It not only evacuates the inteſtines, without ſtimulating, but it alſo lubricates and relaxes the parts through which it paſſes, blunts the acrimony there, or carries it off, and forms a kind of artificial mucus to the tender coats of the inteſtines, where the natural mucus has been abraded or waſhed off; and hence it becomes ſo eligible a remedy in all diarrhœas, dyſenteries, inflammations, and ſpaſmodic affections of the inteſtines, &c.

The doſe of this medicinal oil, is from half an ounce to one ounce for adults. It is rendered miſcible with water, by the addition of a few drops of volatile ſpirit. The following I have generally found to ſit eaſy on the ſtomach.

R. Ol. Ricini expreſſione prepar. unc. ſſ. vel. j.
Spir. Lavend. comp. vel. cujuſvis aq. comp. atom. drachm. j. vel. iis.
Syr. Simplic. drachm. j.
Aq. Fontan. unc. j. vel. ij.
Spir. Volat. Arom. gutt. x. vel xx. M.

Where the patient is reduced and weak, a ſmaller quantity anſwers. I was once called to a perſon in the Weſt Indies, ſeized with a locked jaw, after a dyſentery had been prematurely ſtopped; and by the aſſiſtance of a feather, a very ſmall quantity of this oil was introduced into the mouth, ſufficient to produce a motion downwards; in a ſhort time after which, the patient gradually recovered.

It has been frequently uſed with great

advantage

advantage by way of glyſter in the complaints above mentioned.

In violent pains of the bowels, accompanying dyſenteries, colics, and ſpaſmodic affections in general, this oil makes a good liniment with opium and camphir; which may be frequently rubbed upon the pained part with a warm hand. A compoſition of this kind may be applied to contractions of the joints, to the jaws, neck, and back, in the locked jaws, &c.

Great care ought to be obſerved with reſpect to the quality of this oil. There are two methods of preparing it; by decoction, and by expreſſion. The firſt is of a brown or fox colour, and of a diſagreeable rancid taſte and ſmell. This is unfit for medicinal uſe, though much of it has been imported. That procured by expreſſion is more limpid, rather verging to a faint green colour, almoſt inſipid to the taſte, and is perfectly mild in its operation.

The ſeeds are now imported, and the oil expreſſed by ſome chymiſts here; which is the moſt proper for medicinal uſe, as the oil prepared in the Weſt Indies is ſooner liable to become rancid from the heat of the climate.

Lond. Apr. 1770. HUMANUS.

Authentic copies of the Circular Letters of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

SIR,

THE Supporters of the Bill of Rights, from the warmeſt attachment to the conſtitution of this country, have, with great concern, reflected upon the frequent miniſterial violations of the Great Charter, and the other important acts for the ſecurity of the ſubject, and the preſervation of the laws and liberties of this kingdom.

The whole power of government, exerted in an illegal manner by miniſters, to effect the ruin of a private gentleman; the moſt ſalutary proviſion of the laws rendered ineffectual by privilege and chicane; and the enormous expence neceſſarily incurred in the defence of the injured, and puniſhment of the guilty, are circumſtances which have alarmed the nation, and made every Engliſhman who has a due ſenſe of the excellence of this conſtitution, think in time of its preſervation, and his own ſecurity.

The conſequences of ſo fatal a precedent as the ſuffering any individual to be cruſhed merely for his juſt oppoſition to an arbitrary miniſter, muſt be foreſeen: real ſupport and aſſiſtance are therefore thought neceſſary to be given; and it is to be wiſhed, that protection may be extended to every man, who, by aſſerting the rights of the people, ſhall become obnoxious to adminiſtration, or ſuffer from the hand of power.

The ſafety of the public, and of every individual, in theſe times, calls for a generous and vigorous exertion, throughout the whole kingdom, of every conſtant effort, in ſupport of the cauſe of freedom. Upon this great principle the Supporters of the Bill of Rights have formed themſelves into a ſociety; and they have the ſatisfaction of knowing, that their inſtitution, and every part of their conduct, are applauded by the trueſt friends of their country. Many reſpectable perſons in and near the capital, have given them proofs of their entire approbation; many friends of Liberty at a diſtance, have expreſſed the moſt earneſt wiſhes to concur with them, and to give their aſſiſtance; at the ſame time deſiring, that ſome gentlemen might be named to have the care of this important concern in the more remote parts.

It is from this conſideration, Sir, that the Society intreat the favour of you to act for them in whatever may contribute to the advantages of the public cauſe, which they have ſo nearly at heart. They rely entirely on that love of liberty, and zeal for the ſervice of your country, which they believe you poſſeſs.

I beg the favour of your correſpondence from time to time, and the communicating whatever paſſes relative to the Society.

I have the honour to be, SIR, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Lincoln's-Inn, July 20. 1769. ROB. MORRIS, Sec.

No 33. *To Wm Tomkins, Eſq; Abingdon.*

Lincoln's-Inn, No 21. *July* 20. 1769.

SIR,

THE great national buſineſs which the Supporters of the Bill of Rights have, from the moſt patriotic and diſtinguiſhed motives, undertaken, calls for as national a ſupport.—Their object being, to relieve the injured from the oppreſſion of miniſterial violence, they have for this purpoſe already contributed very largely amongſt themſelves, and hope for the general concurrence of all friends of Liberty in the Britiſh empire.

Mr

Mr Wilkes, as the firſt and greateſt ſufferer in the cauſe of the people, has received his greateſt ſupport and aſſiſtance from this ſociety. His misfortunes have obliged him to leave many ſums unpaid; and he is ſtill haraſſed by expences, which no private fortune can ſupport. The public are therefore loudly called upon, by every tie of gratitude and humanity, ſo prevalent in Britiſh hearts, to raiſe an effectual barrier againſt ſuch oppreſſion, to reſcue Mr Wilkes from his preſent incumberances, and to render him eaſy and independent. His public ſufferings, and his conſtancy in thoſe ſufferings, intitle him to this ſupport. The plan has already been begun with ſucceſs, by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights; and the kingdom at large waits only for an opportunity to join a general aſſiſtance to ſo noble an undertaking. Your zeal and prudence cannot fail to render you particularly ſerviceable in thoſe parts where your perſonal influence may extend; the management therefore of the concerns of the Society are there ſubmitted to you. I have, with the greateſt ſatisfaction, conveyed to you the general circular letter; and I hope to be favoured, in return, with an account of the effect of your application to the known friends of Liberty, whether great or ſmall, in your neighbourhood. As it will be my taſk to lay the reſult of my correſpondence before the next general meeting of the Society in October, I ſhall, for the ſake of order, beg to ſubmit to your attention the following further particulars, as the intended completion of the objects of our circular letter.

1. That you would be pleaſed to make a particular application to every perſon within the diſtrict you undertake, for his ſubſcription in behalf of Mr Wilkes; condemning no man for the inſignificancy of his abilities, as the greateſt ſums in this country are only to be raiſed from a number of ſmall contributions.

2. That when you have finiſhed the collection of your diſtrict, you will be pleaſed to tranſmit the money to one of the bankers undernamed, being the bankers of the Society.

3. That you would make your collections, pariſh by pariſh, or town by town, according to the diſtrict you undertake.

4. That when you have made ſome progreſs in your collection, you will be pleaſed to favour me with the moſt exact particulars, ſpecifying the perſons and places from whence you have collected, and alſo incloſing an account of the remittances you have made in conſequence thereof, to one of the bankers.

And, laſtly, To revive and promote a general ſpirit of liberty throughout the kingdom, which, from the malignant influence of corrupted and corrupting men, has too much fallen into decay, that you would call the friends of Liberty together, and form ſocieties, ſimilar in their inſtitution to that of the Society of the Bill of Rights, which, by the medium of their chairman, or other members, may enter into a cloſe correſpondence with our Society in London, thereby forming one general plan for the ſupport of Liberty throughout this ſpirited and free country, which cannot fail to receive the ſanction of numbers, and end in a complete victory over all the oppoſers of our excellent conſtitution.

I have nothing further in charge to recommend to you; but, as we know ourſelves obnoxious to the men in power, and as they have already ventured to abuſe the truſt repoſed in them, I muſt beg of you to incloſe your favours to ſome friend or agent in town, who may tranſmit them to, SIR, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ROBERT MORRIS.

London, March 16. 1770. The following letters relate to a ſubſcription lately begun at the Standard tavern in Leiceſter fields, for raiſing a ſum of money to be tranſmitted to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.—At a meeting of the electors of Weſtminſter at this tavern, March 7. to conſider of the remonſtrance which was afterwards preſented [228.], 50l. being part of a ſum which had been ſubſcribed at a former meeting, was voted to be ſent to the aforementioned ſociety.

To Robert Morris, Eſq; Secretary to the Society of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.

SIR, The Society of the Friends of Freedom, at the Standard tavern, in Leiceſter fields, deſire me to tranſmit to you the incloſed ſum of 50l. being the amount of a ſubſcription (which ſtill continues open) in that Society, to be applied by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights to the ſole purpoſe of aſſiſting Mr Wilkes. I have the honour to be, &c.

CHA. MARTYN.

To

To Mr Charles Martyn.

SIR, *Lincoln's-inn, No. 2. March 9.*

I beg leave to convey through your hands, to the Society of the Friends of Freedom, the acknowledgement of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, for their laudable interpoſition in ſupport of the liberty of the ſubject, by their gift of 50 l. to John Wilkes, Eſq; whoſe ſufferings can alone be attributed to the intrepidity of his public conduct. At the ſame time I can aſſure you, that the views of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights effectually coincide with thoſe of the Friends of Freedom in this particular, and I doubt not in all others. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT MORRIS.

London Tavern, April 10. 1770.

SUPPORTERS of the BILL of RIGHTS.

Sir Robert Bernard in the chair.

A Special meeting of this Society is appointed for Saturday next, the 14th inſtant, for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, and making a ſettlement of Mr Wilkes's affairs, previous to his enlargement, to which purpoſe it is hoped every member of this Society, and every Friend of Liberty, will lend his aſſiſtance.

The meeting will be at two o'clock.

Dinner on the table at three.

Mr Sheriff Sawbridge in the chair.

On the 13th of March, the following account of Mr Wilkes's affairs was laid before this Society, when it appeared, that, ſince the eſtabliſhment thereof, on Friday, Feb. 20. 1769, there have been paid by the voluntary ſubſcription of this Society,

To Mr Wilkes for his ſupport - - -	1000	0	0
To ditto, for his firſt fine	500	0	0
To the expences of his three laſt elections for Middleſex	1704	19	10
To compromiſe 14,345 l. 15s. 8d. of his debts	4198	13	2
	7403	13	0
Debts of Mr Wilkes remaining to be compromiſed -	5445	16	2
And a ſecond fine of	500	0	0
	5945	16	2

No money has hitherto been applied by this Society to any other purpoſe whatever.

N. B. 7149 l. 6 s. of Mr Wilkes's debts appear to have been incurred by his having been ſecurity for other perſons.

Since the above account, ſubſcriptions have been received to the following amount:

At the meeting previous to April 10. - - -	184	6	0
On the 10th of April -	761	11	6
	945	17	6

Subſcriptions continue to be received at the following bankers, viz. Joſeph Hankey and Partners, Fenchurch-ſtreet, No 7.; Meſſ. Boldero and Co. Manſion-houſe-ſtreet No 5.; Meſſ. Lowry and Co. eaſt corner of Lombard-ſtreet; and Meſſ. Halliday and Co. in Lombard-ſtreet.

R. MORRIS, Sec.

SIR, *London, April 5.*

THE preſent ſtate of affairs in this highly-favoured iſland of ours, ſo peculiarly diſtreſſing, and ſo juſtly alarming, very naturally leads every private man, capable of reflection, to a more particular conſideration of public affairs, and a cloſer inſpection into the current tranſactions of the time, than he has been hitherto uſed to take. The real cauſe of this extraordinary criſis, whatever miſconduct of the miniſtry may be pleaded or pretended, (for when has been the time in which miniſterial faults and errors have not been ſpeedily diſcovered by the acute intellects of free-born Britons?), ſeems to have been, the ſtarting up of one bold, daring, and profligate incendiary, endued with popular talents, who, by the particular combination of many unuſual circumſtances, has gradually riſen into important notice; by whom a drunken rabble, inflamed to a dreadful pitch, and impelled even to the verge of rebellion, have been incited to loud clamours for Liberty! Liberty! of which they were already, by the laws of the land, and the excellent conſtitution of the ſtate, in actual poſſeſſion. But what is worſe, a reſpectable body (reſpectable at leaſt till they wantonly took the part of a notorious criminal) have been ſtrangely infatuated, and impetuouſly forced along into an amazing deluſion, by the idle popularity of this demagogue. So that, deaf to all the calls of reaſon and duty, blind to the real intereſt of their country, unaffected with the bleeding wounds of the nation, and hardened againſt a ſuitable regard to their gracious Sove-

reign,

reign, they proceeded, in ſpite of the moſt urgent motives to the contrary, to chuſe for their repreſentative in parliament an inſolvent criminal in priſon; the moſt improper man, ſurely, in every reſpect, for ſo important a truſt; induced to this unwarrantable meaſure (who would not bluſh?) ſolely by his oppoſition to a miniſter they hated. Thus to ſuffer pique, reſentment, and malevolence, to enter ſo deeply into actions in which their country's proſperity and happineſs are ſo nearly concerned, betrays a littleneſs of mind, and meanneſs of diſpoſition, never enough to be lamented. In this caſe, two queſtions then naturally ariſe: Whether the Houſe is inveſted with a legal power to refuſe admiſſion to one ſo choſen? and, Whether the liberties of the ſubject are infringed, and the conſtitutional election of freeholders contracted or violated, if ſuch a power be exerted? Theſe are points which I have heartily wiſhed to ſee ſome able civilian, a friend to his king, to his country, and to peace, wiſely diſcuſs, and ſatisfactorily anſwer. The reflections, however, of a man entirely unconnected with any party, on this intereſting ſubject, you will give me leave in few words to preſent to you.

In an account which a certain author has given of the parliament before the commencement of the preſent troubles, it is ſaid, "The Houſe of Commons examine the right of elections, regulate diſputes concerning them, *may expel their own members*, and commit them to priſon." If the Houſe of Commons has a legal power to expel a member who is a delinquent, it muſt virtually imply a legal incapacity in the freeholders of any city, county, or borough, immediately to re-elect the expelled offender: otherwiſe either the power to expel would be a mere chimera; or expulſion and re-election muſt go on *in infinitum*. For if ſuch a power conſtitutionally belongs to the Houſe, they may certainly continue to expel, whenever the offending member is returned. Let calm, unprejudiced, diſpaſſionate men, (if ſuch are to be found in our modern political affairs), deliberately conſider this.

If theſe things are ſo, it is certain the liberties of the ſubject have not been at all infringed, nor the election of freeholders in the leaſt contracted or violated, in the late affair of Middleſex, which has occaſioned ſuch clamour, and tumult, and noiſe, ſuch folly and madneſs. The petitions, which will make a deſpicable figure in the eye of a wiſer poſterity, and be a capital diſgrace to the Engliſh nation in her future annals, and which have proceeded from the phrenzy of a heated party, under the baneful influence of a diſhonourable reſentment, are then abſolutely ill-grounded, and truly impertinent. If, indeed, theſe things are not ſo; if no ſuch power be lodged in the Houſe; if electors, loſing all ſenſe, reaſon, decency, and regard to their country, through the blind infatuation of an inflamed reſentment, may elect, uncontrouled, a miſcreant, juſtly confined in priſon for notorious crimes, and an inſolent libeller of a mild, gracious, and good Sovereign, we muſt bid farewel to the conſtitution of England, farewel to Liberty, farewel to law and order, farewel to all a free-born Briton ought to hold dear, valuable, and precious: there is, at once, an end to the happy mixed government of theſe fortunate realms: we are no longer free, but are the ſlaves of the very worſt tyranny, that of a reſentful populace. Conſequently the Remonſtrance of the Livery in our metropolis [123.], which every true patriot can ſcarce read without tears, (if he did without ſorrow, he would prove himſelf the enemy of his country), is really an ungrounded oppoſition to a ſtrictly legal and conſtitutional meaſure.

To conclude, that no one may imagine that this is the warm effuſion of one intereſted by the enjoyment of any place of profit under the government, I think it neceſſary to declare, that neither I, nor any one belonging to me, ever had, or are likely to have, the leaſt emolument from the King, or any courtier. Totally unconnected, and abſolutely private, I think, ſpeak, or write, on this ſubject, only becauſe I love, revere, and honour the King from principle, from conſcience, and from his own moſt amiable character. May Heaven bleſs his courſe in the preſent ſtorm! May the Supreme Giver of every good gift endue him with enlarged wiſdom! May the Almighty protect him from the oppoſition of every deluded mortal! As a ſincere lover of my country, who mourns over the mortal wound it has received by the unparalleled folly of the Middleſex electors, I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

PATRIÆ AMICUS.

Mungo

Mungo Campbell's death and burial. [200.]

Feb. 27. *Sentence.* The Lord Juſtice-Clerk, and Lords Commiſſioners of Juſticiary, having conſidered the verdict of aſſize, dated, &c.; whereby the aſſize, by a great plurality of voices, find the ſaid Mungo Campbell, pannel, guilty; they, in reſpect thereof, by the mouth of Edward Hay, dempſter of court, decern and adjudge the ſaid Mungo Campbell to be carried from the bar back to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, therein to remain, and to be fed upon bread and water only, in terms of the act, &c. [25° Geo. II. xiv. 22.], until Wedneſday the 11th day of April next to come; and upon that day to be taken forth of the ſaid tolbooth, and carried to the common place of execution in the Graſs-market of Edinburgh; and then and there, betwixt the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſaid day, to be hanged by the neck, by the hands of the common executioner, upon a gibbet, until he be dead; and his body thereafter to be delivered to Dr Alexander Monro, profeſſor of anatomy in Edinburgh, to be by him publicly diſſected and anatomized, in terms of the ſaid act: and ordain all his moveable goods and gear to be eſcheat and inbrought to his Majeſty's uſe. Which is pronounced for doom. [Signed] THO. MILLER. ALEX. BOSWELL. HENRY HOME. JAMES FERGUSON. GEO. BROWN. ROBERT BRUCE.

Extracts from letters.

"*Edinburgh, Feb.* 27. Yeſterday came on, before the high court of Juſticiary, the trial of Mungo Campbell, ſo long the important ſubject of public attention and anxiety. The court ſat down at eight o'clock in the morning, and continued examining witneſſes till near twelve at night;—when Mr Lockhart charged the jury on the part of the proſecutors, till about half an hour paſt one. Mr Lockhart's abilities have been long known; though it has been obſerved, that he has always ſhone moſt on the ſide of a priſoner. He pleaded Mr Campbell's offence very high, charging it as a felonious and cruel murder, and beſtowed many ſevere epithets on the priſoner [198.].—Mr Rae then charged the jury on the part of Mr Campbell. His charge laſted about three hours; and indeed a more manly, ſpirited, and affecting piece of eloquence, has ſeldom been heard in any court. He did great juſtice to the priſoner, and great honour to himſelf [198.]. The court did not riſe till half an hour paſt four this morning; when, according to our form, the jury were incloſed. They ſat together about an hour and a half, and then had their verdict written, ſealed up, and depoſited with their chancellor.

This evening, at ſix, the court again met. The whole ſix judges were preſent. The verdict of the jury was then read, "by a great plurality of voices, finding the pannel guilty of murder" [200.] Upon which Mr Campbell was ſentenced to be hanged, at Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 11th of April next. The Lord Juſtice-Clerk addreſſed himſelf to Mr Campbell as a condemned man, with decency, and in a very pathetic manner.

During the whole of this awful ceremony, Mr Campbell never changed countenance; but ſtood firm and undaunted. He ſaid nothing to the court, but made a reſpectful bow. The numerous audience were ſtruck with his appearance.

Edinburgh, March 1. Mr Campbell has ingroſſed all our converſation for ſome time paſt. He certainly will be remembered as a very extraordinary man. On Tueſday evening he received ſentence of death, with a compoſure and reſolution that aſtoniſhed every one who ſaw him. When he was carried back to the priſon, he appeared not at all diſconcerted. On the contrary, he took an inventory of ſome things belonging to him, converſed in his uſual way, and drank a glaſs very chearfully. He was ſeen to ſtrip and go to bed, before the door of his room was looked upon him. Yeſterday morning, about nine o'clock, upon his door being opened, he was found hanging, quite dead. He had raiſed a large form on one end, and made it lean againſt the wall, and by the help of a table-napkin, and his handkerchief, had ſuſpended himſelf to it in ſuch a manner as to effectuate his death, though his feet were touching the ground. His countenance was not at all diſtorted, and he appears to have made away with himſelf in the moſt deliberate manner. It was expected that he would take this method to avoid the ſhame of being brought to the gallows, but that he would not have done it ſo ſoon.

A curious queſtion aroſe with regard to the diſpoſal of his body. His ſen-

tence was, to be hanged on the 11th of April, and his body *thereafter* to be given to Dr Monro for diſſection. Now, as he had effectually prevented the execution of the firſt part of the ſentence, how could that part of it conſequent to the 11th of April take place? It was argued, his having committed ſuicide was a ſufficient cauſe for his body being at the diſpoſal of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and ſent to Surgeons-Hall; but as we have no coroners inqueſt in Scotland, the ſuicide could not be aſcertained. I underſtand the reſult is, that his relations are to be allowed to inter his body; and that undertakers are actually engaged for that purpoſe.

Mr Campbell's character was a ſtrange mixed one; ſo that it is difficult to give a proper idea of it. He was reckoned a man of honour and truth, incapable of lying, or doing a mean thing, for the ſake of any advantage. He was good-natured, humane in the exerciſe of his office, charitable, and even generous to the poor, grateful for favours received; and yet paſſionate, proud, reſolute, and reſentful: he ſeldom forgot an injury. He had a certain odd original humour, which rendered his company agreeable to young people. At the ſame time, he was profane and licentious in a high degree in his converſation; and I have reaſon to think he was ſo alſo in the earlier part of his life in his manners. When in the Greys, it is ſaid, he was at the head of every diſorder, and was reckoned the moſt miſchievous and dangerous fellow in the regiment. As he was a profeſſed Deiſt, his killing himſelf rather than ſubmit to a public execution, which he reckoned a diſgrace, was quite in character. He ſeems to have ſaid with Pierre,

Is't fit a ſoldier, who has liv'd with honour,
Fought nations quarrels, and been crown'd with conqueſt,
Be expos'd a common carcaſe on a wheel?

March 22. Mr Campbell's body was decently interred near to ſome rocks [Salisbury craigs] in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh: but the populace having diſcovered it, they dug it up, and ſome inſults were committed upon it. His friends therefore had it carried to Leith; and having been put on board of a ſmall boat, it was ſunk in the frith of Forth. So that Mungo Campbell had for his grave the ſea, a juſt emblem of his reſtleſs and troubled life. His family (Campbell of Waterhaughs) is to be found in Crawford's peerage, as a branch of the noble and illuſtrious houſe of Argyle. It is remarkable that the motto of his arms was, TANDEM SED SERO.

The following note appeared in the Edinburgh papers of Saturday, Feb. 24. the ſecond day before the trial. "We are deſired by Mungo Campbell to inform the public, that the report of his having received money to carry on his defence, from a ſociety in London, is without any foundation; he never having received money, or any ſupport, from that ſociety, or any ſociety whatever."

And on Saturday March 3. three days after his unhappy death, the following note appeared in thoſe papers. "Whereas it is believed that many perſons would be willing to contribute to the relief and ſupport of the widow and child of the deceaſed Mungo Campbell, late officer of exciſe at Saltcoats, if they knew of a proper method of conveyance; theſe are to requeſt, that perſons ſo charitably diſpoſed, would order what they incline to give, to be lodged in the hands of Meſſ. Walter Coſſer at the exciſe-office, William Wilſon writer to the ſignet, or James Sommers writer, Edinburgh."

Extracts from the Trial of James Carnegie of Finhaven, for the murder of Charles Earl of Strathmore on the 9th of May 1728: A Trial cited and referred to in the pleadings in that of Mungo Campbell.

Indictment. —— Having a cauſeleſs ill-will and reſentment againſt the deceaſed Charles Earl of Strathmore, you conceived a deadly hatred and malice againſt him; and ſhaking off all fear of God, &c. on Thurſday, May 9. 1728, upon the ſtreet of Forfar, you did, with a drawn ſword, or ſome other offenſive or mortal weapon, without the leaſt cauſe or colour of provocation then given by him, invade the ſaid deceaſed Earl, who had no weapon in his hand, and did baſely and feloniouſly murder and kill him, by giving him a wound therewith in the belly, ſome inches above the navel, which, by following the thruſt with a ſecond puſh, went through the inteſtines and the back, a little lower than where the ſaid weapon entered the belly: of which wound, after great pain, on Saturday immediately thereafter, or in ſome ſhort ſpace thereafter, he died; and ſo

ſo was cruelly and barbarouſly murdered by you. At leaſt, at the time and place above mentioned, with a drawn ſword, or ſome other mortal weapon, without any juſt cauſe or provocation, you gave the ſaid deceaſed Charles Earl of Strathmore a wound in the belly, which reached through the inteſtines and back, wherethrough he ſoon after fell down, and died at the time aforeſaid. At leaſt, at the time and place above deſcribed, the ſaid Charles Earl of Strathmore was, with a drawn ſword, or ſome other deadly weapon, feloniouſly and barbarouſly wounded, and of the ſaid wound died within a few days thereafter; and you were art and part in his murder. By all which, &c.

The fact, as related for the pannel. The Earl, the pannel, and ſeveral others, were called to be preſent at a funeral. After the burying, they went to a tavern in Forfar, where they drank plentifully, and the pannel happened to be very much overtaken with liquor. One of the gentlemen was from time to time bearing hard upon the pannel. This gentleman followed the Earl, and the pannel, and others of the company, to a private houſe, and there treated the pannel with great rudeneſs, jibing him, ſhaking his hand in his face, ſtriking his hand againſt the table, pulling the pannel rudely by the breaſt, and gripping him by the wriſt; and perſiſted in this way of doing till the Earl thought it proper to break off the viſit, and ſo went out of the houſe. The pannel and this gentleman followed the Earl. When they came to the ſtreet, ſome words having paſſed, the gentleman uſed the expreſſion, *God damn you*, meaning the pannel, and with that gripped him by the breaſt, and puſhed him into a dirty kennel two feet deep, over head and ears: where, in the condition he was, he might have been ſmothered, if a ſervant of the Earl's had not helped him out; who expreſſed his indignation at the action, by theſe words, addreſſed to the gentleman, *Sir, though you be a gentleman, you are uncivil.* The gentleman, leaving the pannel in the kennel, walked forward, at the ſame time turning about, and folding his arms acroſs his breaſt, ſcornfully laughed at the pannel in that condition. The pannel being helped out of the kennel, as above related, immediately drew his ſword, and in a juſt paſſion purſued the gentleman with a ſtaggering pace. The gentleman run towards the Earl, whoſe back was then turned to him, and endeavoured to pull out his Lordſhip's ſword, having none of his own; at which time the pannel coming up with the gentleman, made a puſh at him; in which inſtant the Earl turning haſtily about, puſhed off the gentleman, and threw himſelf in the way of the ſword, by which he received the fatal wound.

Speech of the pannel, upon being aſked, in the ordinary way, What he ſaid to the indictment? My Lords, I find myſelf accuſed, by this indictment, of maliciouſly murdering the Earl of Strathmore. But, as to any ill-will, malice, or deſign to hurt the Earl, God is my witneſs, I had none: on the contrary, I had all the due regard, reſpect, and kindneſs, for his Lordſhip, that I ever had for any man. I had the misfortune that day to be mortally drunk, for which I beg God's pardon; ſo that, as I muſt anſwer at God's great tribunal, I do not remember what happened, after I got the affront your Lordſhips will hear of from my lawyers. One thing I am ſure of, if it ſhall appear that I was the unlucky perſon who wounded the Earl, I proteſt, before God, I would much rather that a ſword had been ſheathed in my own bowels. And further, I declare, That I do not ſo much as remember, that I ſaw the Earl after I came out of the kennel; and even not ſo much as the drawing of my ſword: and therefore I cannot acknowledge the libel, as it is libelled.

Interlocutor. The Lords —— fand, and hereby find, That the pannel, at the time and place libelled, having, by premeditation and forethought felony, with a ſword or other mortal weapon, wounded the deceaſed Charles Earl of Strathmore, of which wound he the ſaid Earl ſoon thereafter died, or that he the pannel was art and part thereof, relevant to infer the pains of law; but allowed, and hereby allow the pannel, to prove all facts and circumſtances he can, for taking off the aggravating circumſtances of forethought and premeditation: As alſo fand, and hereby find, That he the ſaid pannel, time and place foreſaid, having, with a ſword, or other mortal weapon, wounded the ſaid deceaſed Earl, of which wound his Lordſhip ſoon died, or that he the pannel was art and part thereof, *ſeparatim* relevant to infer the pains of law: And repelled, and hereby repel,

repel, the defences proponed for the pannel: And remitted, and hereby remit, him, and the indictment, as found relevant, to the knowledge of an aſſize.

It came out clearly in proof, that the pannel puſhed his ſword into my Lord's body, of which wound his Lordſhip died about forty-nine hours after; but that the puſh was intended for the gentleman that had thrown him into the kennel, my Lord having unhappily ſtepped in between them. My Lord told the ſurgeons and phyſicians who were called, that the pannel gave him the wound, and that after he gave the firſt thruſt, he preſſed the pommel of the ſword forward with his breaſt. This might be owing to his ſtaggering by being drunk; for one of the witneſſes ſwore, he went pretty faſt forward ſtaggering. My Lord added, that he did not believe the thruſt was deſigned for him.

Verdict. The above aſſize —— by plurality of voices, fand the pannel not guilty. In witneſs, &c. *Aug.* 3. 1728.

N. B. Four of the fifteen aſſizers, of whom the chancellor was one, proteſted againſt the verdict.

The pannel was aſſoilzied.

[*We are credibly informed, that at the time of Finhaven's trial, the expreſſion commonly uſed in verdicts was,* Proven, *or* Not proven; *that, however, in old times in Scotland, as well as in England at all times, verdicts were expreſſed by the words,* Guilty, *or* Not guilty; *and that in this trial it was recommended to the jury by the learned gentleman who addreſſed them in behalf of the pannel, to revive the ancient form of expreſſion. Which they did, and which has been frequently done ſince.*]

A picture of Mahomed Ali Kawn, by one who has a perſonal knowledge of the original; who having read, with pleaſure, a delineation of this prince's virtues in Dow's Hiſtory of Indoſtan, was charmed with the warmth and beauty of it, and urged to the preſent attempt from motives of gratitude and admiration.

MAHOMED ALI KAWN, the reigning Nabob of the Carnatic, is the ſon of Anwar al Dien Kawn, who, at eighty years of age, crowned a life of honour with a death of glory: He died in arms, while he was defending a frontier of his country againſt his own and the natural enemy of Great Britain. His ſon, who ſucceeded to his ſtation and virtues, is about five feet eight inches in height; his mould and figure preſenting an admirable union of manlineſs, eaſe, and elegance. His interior portrait is immediately legible by every intelligent beholder, as the benign emanations of the moſt vital and expreſſive feature beam from the luſtre of a ſoul, where juſtice, humanity, fortitude, and diſcernment, are virtually enthroned and exerted. Dignity and condeſcenſion are ſeldom ſo happily combined as in this prince's whole manner and aſpect: Noble, polite, and affable, in his general addreſs, whenever he unbends, in the hours of innocent and ſprightly relaxation, his deportment becomes inexpreſſibly engaging. He may have been equalled by ſome, but has been ſurpaſſed by none, in the filial, conjugal, and parental virtues. Repeated viciſſitudes of fortune have left the viſible traces of ſolicitude and retroſpection on his countenance, but his ſpirit is too ſublime and active to languiſh under the influence of melancholy: nevertheleſs its temporary appearance (for which he has of late received frequent and unmerited occaſion) muſt affect a humane obſerver with a painful, yet delicate concern, though they render Mahomed Ali's own tranſition to joy more ſparkling and animated, and his preſence the more diffuſive of it. His attention to the ritual injunctions of his religion is ſerious and exact: but his obſervance of the vital, the univerſally-obligatory law of morality and beneficence, is warm and unremitted. His mind is too enlarged to be ſtupidly or cruelly bigotted, which has been evinced by his inviolable friendſhip with men of an oppoſite faith, and by magnificent contributions to their religious charities. To theſe numerous virtues he has added the embelliſhments of his local, indeed his oriental literature, being well verſed in the Perſian and Arabian hiſtorians and poets, and poſſeſſed of a natural fund for the mental entertainment of others, in his own good underſtanding, in genuine wit, and a general taſte and ingenuity. His genius, though uncommonly active, is by no means deſultory, though he will indulge in *bon mots* with a viſitor, whilſt he is diſpatching letters of real buſineſs. In a word, if the inferior perfection of a politician conſiſts in a clear head and a penetrating ſpirit, if his external advantages are comprehended in an engaging perſon, and an almoſt bewitching addreſs, few princes have merited the character in a higher degree than Mahomed Ali Kawn.

RODONDO;

RODONDO; or, The STATE-JUGGLERS.

CANTO III. [xxv. 504.]

Stat magni nominis umbra. LUCAN.
Uno minor eſt Jove: Dives,
Liber, Honoratus, *Pulcher;* REX DENIQUE REGUM;
Præipue ſanus, *niſi cum* pituita *moleſta eſt.*
HORAT.

SIX times the Sun his car hath driv'n
Thro' all the turnpike-roads of heav'n,
And now the ſeventh he's jogging on,
Since we to Cobham-hall ſent John.
A plaguy while the raſcal ſtays;
But ſuch are ſervants, — now-a-days.
'Tis pity that a tipling ſot
Shou'd mar ſo exquiſite a plot;
Or miniſterial money undo
The patriot purpoſe of *Rodondo.*
But whether 'twas a bribe, or beer,
That tempted John, is not ſo clear.
To us, let it ſuffice that he
Never perform'd his embaſſy;
Preventing thus a conſultation,
Of great importance to the nation.
For had *Rodondo* laid his *Poll*
To vacant Nob of *Tididol*,
The neceſſary conſequence,
Had been much ſound, and little ſenſe.
No *noſtrum* for diſtemper'd ſtates,
Like contact of two empty pates.
So, if you take them in dry weather,
And rub two rotten ſticks together,
You'll raiſe a flame in half a minute,
Though neither ſtick has fire in it.
And patriotic noddles ſhou'd
Reſemble ſticks of rotten wood.
When ſingle, deſtitute of wit;
But two together rubb'd, emit,
By proceſs, which we call attrition,
The flames of popular ſedition.
Mean time the gout, with B—e in league,
Still carried on the old intrigue.
His toe forſaking, by degrees,
Made war upon *Rodondo*'s knees;
And marching upwards very faſt,
Laid ſiege to reaſon's ſeat, at laſt.
The fortreſs was but ill provided,
For *there* Dame Reaſon ne'er reſided —
— She had appointed long before
Dumfoundibus the governor;
Who for a while the place defended,
Till all his long words were expended,
Or render'd of no further uſe;
And then hung out a flag of truce;
Which brought about, in a few hours,
Between the belligerent powers,
A treaty firmly guaranteed,
The articles who will may read.
Imprimis, We *Dumfoundibus*,
For our conſtituent, and us,
Without condition, ſtipulate
Surrender of *Rodondo*'s Pate.
With all its limits and boundaries,
As to be fix'd by commiſſaries:
Which premiſes, both in and out,
Are hereby ceded to the *Gout.*
Who, on his part, conſents to take it,
Juſt as 'twas left by wiſdom, — naked!
But for the warlike ſtores and treaſure,
Tho' worn and waſted, in ſome meaſure,
Among all parties 'tis decided,
That *they* as follows be divided.
Item, A talent of *Sedition*
Much worn, yet ſtill in ſome condition.
An ample volume of abuſe,
Though pretty often thumb'd, of uſe.
A magazine of factious lies,
The beſt political ſupplies,
Which oft' employ'd, detected too,
Are every whit as good as new.
The *art* of keeping a good table,
By *taking in* the thoughtleſs rabble;
Of diving into idiots purſes,
Of changing aſſes into horſes,
And driving them about the ſtreets,
With twenty other clever feats,
All for the uſe of Patriot,
To *Cacafogo* we allot.
Item, A pair of bellows, mended
With native calf, yet broken winded,
Which from both ends alike can blow,
On *Teague Oregan* we beſtow;
With this proviſo, that he lend
To friend *Rumbumbo*, either end,
Whene'er his Lordſhip has a mind,
To ſave for uſe his own trade wind.
Rodondo's coining tools beſide,
Between them fairly we divide.
With every patch, and ſhred, and hint,
Of verbiage that may be in the mint,
To tagg, and to employ at will,
As God and Nature gave them ſkill.
Item, For *Malagrida*'s back,
A ſuit of hypocritic black,
With a large wardrobe too of canting,
Not that to him they now are wanting,
But that in time he'll need 'em, we
Do very palpably foreſee.
And, *laſtly*, in behalf of *Pyrrhus*,
His bully back, ſtrong motives ſtir us;
And, therefore, to him we award
A complete ſyſtem of blackguard-
-ing, with choice flow'rs from *Billingsgate*,
The beſt piece in *Rodondo*'s pate.
Thus from one patriot's ſtock, we hope,
No leſs than five may ſet up ſhop.
So coin an ounce of braſs, and you
Will ſee five farthings riſe to view.
This done, the Governor march'd out,
And left his garriſon to th' Gout.
Who, that he might maintain the poſt,
Beſtow'd on it ſome little coſt.
And firſt of all, he girt it round
Of flannel with a treble mound;
Repair'd a Horn work much decay'd,
Of old by L— E— made;

The

The entrance guarded with a *Brav*,
A new ſtockade the covert way;
With half a dozen yards of frize,
Extending downward the glacis.
And thus *Rodondo*'s head poſſeſt
We leave him to eternal reſt;
To ſpeak of the *Quinquemvirate*
That got his perſonal eſtate.
Remember, laughter-loving maid,
In *Sacro Gorgon*'s cavalcade,
You promis'd, that another time
Shou'd furniſh gin, and furniſh rhyme;
The Gin of *Joſeph*'s genuine Hogoo,
For *Grain-deſcended Cacatogo*.
That time is come, and I, the bard,
Expect you will not break your word.
But paſs his birth and parentage,
Th' atchievements of his tender age;
His youthful frolics, and the art,
He us'd to win a lady's heart,
And ſpirit her to matrimony,
For that which makes all matches, *money*;
How land and beeves thus archly got,
Soon by his vices went to pot;
How, afterwards, ſupplies to raiſe,
He took to ſtudy *means and ways*;
How he, of *Orphans* the *Protector*,
Became an Hoſpital *Director*,
And to his own uſe turn'd the pelf,
Becauſe he was the poor'ſt himſelf;
How, brought in humour by this feat,
He got in parliament a ſeat,
That haply he might find occaſion,
To touch the money of the nation:
Paſs all the ſhuffling tricks he try'd,
To get upon the winning ſide;
The offers which to *B--e* he made,
Ere he took up the Patriot trade;
For anger, ſo the bard rehearſes,
In ſpite of nature can make verſes;
And alſo make a change i'th' tone
Of miniſterial *hanger-on*.
O Diſappointment! but for thee,
What were this land of Liberty?
Were't not for thee, on Engliſh ground
No trace of *Patriot* could be found.
Thou com'ſt, indeed, with rueful face,
To fruitleſs hunters after place,
Blaſting their hopes; but in exchange
Preſenting proſpects of revenge.
Juſt ſo, an egg, when over-dreſt,
Becomes confounded hard to digeſt;
And in the place of wholeſome *chyle*,
Produces copious floods of *bile*;
And as a bugg, in queſt of prey,
From teſter takes his mighty way,
Or ſallies from a chink of wood,
Lur'd by the grateful ſmell of blood,
And with a lion's boldneſs creeps,
Upon the caitiff as he ſleeps;
But if you baulk him of his meal,
Your noſe will his reſentment feel.
Inſpir'd by ſuch another flame,
John Wilkes a Patriot became.
But having this great truth in view,
That one *bugg* ſtinks much leſs than two,
With *Sacro Gorgon* he united,
So cloſe, you would have thought them ſpitted
Together; as is often ſeen
A fat rabbit, with one that's lean.
But I once more the Muſe requeſt
To let ſuch paltry matters reſt;
To ſet aſide his verſe and proſe,
His pumpings, blankетings, and blows;
His march with T----t to the common;
His ſecond Eſſay upon Woman,
Which was not quite ſo fortunate,
As that by which he won his mate;
How to reward him, *Greybeard* Law
Had fain upon him laid his paw;
But leading the old Put a dance,
He fairly ſcamper'd off to *France*,
To learn the principles of Freedom,
Becauſe his countrymen might need 'em;
In proſecution of which ſcheme,
He ſhall be for a while our theme.
But in a ſubject grave as this,
Thalia, take it not amiſs,
That we invoke, to lend thee aid,
Great *Sacro Gorgon*'s tuneful ſhade:
For we have ſeen, on Gallic plains,
Where Liberty triumphant reigns,
A ſwain contented drive the plow,
His helpmate yok't in't, with a ſow!
Who by their harmony prov'd this
Truth, *Fortior eſt unita vis*;
And, Muſe, you cannot fail to jog
On better, yok'd with th' ghoſt of a hog.
O thou whoſe brawny huſk while here,
Serv'd to keep up the price of beer;
Whoſe fertile genius cou'd produce
Pumfodder for the nation's uſe;
Whoſe wit, like ſmall beer on a dray,
Ooz'd muddy thro' the maſs of clay;
Whom Bacchus, for his ſlighted rite,
Provok'd to the unequal fight,
And by thy fat'al overthrow,
Yielded a pudding to the Crow!
Whether, the *Antiphraſis* loſt,
You ſtill enjoy the name of ghoſt,
And with the once-lov'd *Cock-lane ſprite*,
You wander in the ſhades of night;
Whether in Famine's cave you dwell,
Or in the vault of Clerkenwell;
Whether *Lethean* ſtreams inſpire
The ſtrain, as heretofore, *entire*,
Or rather you inhale the mud
Of the *thrice three thread Stygian* flood!
Whether *Cocytus blackſtrap ſtuff*,
Or *Phlegeton* affords you *rum*,
As hot as B--kf--d e'er ſupply'd,
In Freedom's cauſe before you dy'd;
If in the hogſtye where you wallow,
Diveſted of your earthly tallow,
Still anxious for our fate, the pray'r
Of mortal bard can reach your ear;

* *Novies Styx circumfuſa coercet.* VIRG.

Eſcap'd

That waggling ear, which in your life
Eſcap'd ſo oft Jack Ketch's knife;
That ear, againſt all chances fav'd,
When oft the pillory it brav'd,
Attending like a conſtant mate,
Even to the grave its parent pate.
Aſſiſt Thalia!--- Tho' 'tis true,
She never yet aſſiſted you,
But ſhew that parſons are forgiving
When no more i'the land o'the living,
And, as it is in ſcripture read,
Heap coals of fire upon her head.

In that old town, where *Butler* teaches
Our good King Harry loſt his breeches,
(Which breeches, Reader, tho' threadbare,
Sir Hudibras was proud to wear),
Met *Churchill*, *Wilkes*, and Humphry C-tes,
Three firſt-rate Engliſh patriots;
All *three* inſpir'd with equal zeal,
To drink about for England's weal;
To make a trial, whether ale,
Or wine, could beſt inſpire to rail;
Whether, in claret there might be
Some ſalve for wounded Liberty;
Since porter had eſſay'd in vain,
Tho' oft apply'd, to eaſe her pain.
Much they bewail'd their country's lot;
And drank damnation to the *Scot*:
But having drank it o'er and o'er,
They were no wiſer than before.
Quoth Humphry, after rueful pauſe,
"Here goes: Confuſion to all laws!
Curſe them, they force a man to pay
His debts; or, d---n me, run away!"
Quoth Sacro Gorgon, "That's a trimmer;
I'll pledge you, Humphry, in a brimmer;
For whether human or divine,
By G-d they are no friends of mine."
W--kes, dreadful ſquinting all the while,
Grinn'd horrible, a ghaſtly ſmile;
And ſtretching wide his lantern jaw,
"You, d---n your bodies, talk of law?
What! think ye your eſcapes from *bums*,
Your beating bawds, and bilking *ſtrums?*
Think ye your poxes and bepoxings,
Your ale-houſe riotings and boxings;
Your heads, not ſeldom broke, 'tis true;
Your day-lights painted black and blue;
Your talent, Parſon, for abuſe;
And, H--ph--y, *yours* at turnep-juice;
Can raiſe you to the rank, which I
As Freedom's champion enjoy!---
No! though a pair of willing *tits*,
As ever liv'd, --- by lack of wits;
Yet there's a diff'rence, all muſt think,
Between the ſettlings and the drink;
And to the world it muſt appear
That ye're the ſettlings, I the beer.
Or, by a figure more a-kin,
Be you the *beer*, and I the *gin;*
Becauſe, of metaphors, the neareſt
To Nature, ever are the cleareſt."

Quoth H--ph--y, belching, and another
Thing, which ſome folks call belching's brother,
Stroaking his paunch, and looking big,
"Your figure is not worth a fig.---
Not worth what you, as I ſuppoſe,
May ſmell, if you have any noſe.
Your gin and beer won't do for me;
I deal in foreign wine, d'ye ſee;
And ſo, to cut the matter ſhort,
Make me a hogſhead of good port."

Ch---ll, whoſe pipe fix'd in his cheek,
Had hinder'd all the while to ſpeak,
Broke ſilence, after a long whiff,
And ſaid, "Friend *Numps* is in a miff.
And yet I think he might agree
To ſtand in the ſame rank with me.
He talks of foreign wine: but I
That e'er he ſold a drop deny.
He deal in wine! By G--d I know
The turnep-field where his grapes grow;
And, Jack, you know their pow'r to kill,
Was drawn from your n'own daddy's ſtill.
'Tis true, the borough-knight of late
Has help'd him in his work of Fate,
And this damn'd ſtuff, he thinks to put
Upon us for as good as *Butt*.
No, throw your blackſtrap to the dogs,
Or with it feed *Sir Joſeph*'s hogs;
For if I had a cup of ale,
I'd drink, by G--d, his rival, Th--le,
Whoſe beer, an antidote, defends,
Againſt the death Sir Muſhroom vends;
That Southwark, if it were not for him,
Would be a borough like Old Sarum;
But whether blackſtrap, gin, or yeaſt,
Amongſt us union's ſurely beſt;
As we are all on the ſame plan,
To eat and drink the beſt we can,
Let us together lay our heads,
And make a liquor of *three threads*,
Which being jumbled in one barrel,
Will take off all pretext of quarrel;
And which, like yeaſt or leaven, thrown
Upon the rotten parts o' th' town,
May in the courſe of time, ferment
To univerſal diſcontent."

Sage Numps reply'd in haſte — "Indeed,
I think the project will ſucceed;
And, ſimple Humphry, as I ſtand,
That I agree to't, here's my hand.
But for the honour of my trade,
There are a few words to be ſaid.
You have aſpers'd a calling, which
I hop'd one day would make me rich,
And I have ſtuck to it, d'ye ſee,
As long as it would ſtick to me.
For while I could my liquor ſell,
The ſtate-affairs went very well;
But with my caſh, and credit, ſpent,
Old England's independence went;
And which great bleſſings to recover,
From London am I here come over:
They muſt go hand in hand, by G-d,
However you may think it odd;
Becauſe where nothing's to be got,
What man would be a patriot?

How

How can the ſtate be kept alive
If every member does not thrive?
How members thrive, if you cry down
The honeſt callings which they own?
I ſay 'tis honeſt. Tho' you ſneer,
I'll match my wine with your butt beer.
You call me poiſoner. Behold,
Neat as imported, racy, old,
One bottle from my hiding-place,
Which never ſaw a turnep's face:
Match it from copper, or from ſtill! —
You can't, by G-d — And if you will
I'll lay a guinea. If thee *dar'ſt*
Stand to the bett, I ſays done firſt."
So ſaying, he a point untruſs'd,
His hand into his breeches thruſt,
From which (while W--kes and C--h--ll ſtar'd)
A long neck'd bottle ſoon appear'd.
For Numps on ſome occaſions choſe
To make a cellar of his hoſe;
And in them made a ſhift to ſtow
A dozen of the beſt, or ſo;
Becauſe he ſaid it ripen'd faſt,
And got ſome flavour, and ſome taſte.
This method to have wine well ſcented,
He had improv'd, indeed invented.
And to ſuch trunk-hoſe-cellars, he
Had the ſole right as patentee;
Becauſe he prov'd their ſituation
Made a great ſaving to the nation;
For in the climate where they hung,
No need of ſaw-duſt, or horſe-dung.
But ſome would treat it as a farce,
And ſay, it made him hang an a—;
While others gravely would diſcuſs
A point of more importance, thus —
"A thouſand ſad examples teach
The hapleſs lot of Patriot's breech,
Condemn'd by fate to undergo
The rude aſſault of every toe;
As if, indeed, its only uſe
In England, were to wear out ſhoes;
And that a Patriot's backſide
Contain'd a magnet for neat-hide:
From whence ſome ſhrewd obſervers gather
The late alarming riſe of leather;
Becauſe the Patriot breed of late
Is grown more common in the ſtate;
And frequent contact, it is clear,
Occaſions greater tear and wear.
And if the *active* leather's worn,
Think how the *paſſive* muſt be torn!
Though if in's breeches he cramms glaſs,
Ten times more pitiful his caſe;
In daily riſque of blood's effuſion,
And continuity's ſolution;
Unleſs like Parthian, as he flies,
He means to wound the enemies;
Or, if he Heathen vengeance ſcorns,
By a new method cut their corns.
But it has been obſerv'd of late,
That there are humours in the ſtate,
Which have ſeiz'd on, and rais'd a flame
I'the parts which no man cares to name,
Which makes the grievance *fundamental*;
A circumſtance which we reſent all;
The rather that it's not confin'd
To our politic parts behind;
But every one in's natural breech,
Deplores the ſympathetic itch:
And as a dog, into whoſe bum
The boys have clapt Origanum,
Runs helter ſkelter thro' the ſtreets,
Snarling at every one he meets;
And to aſſuage his burning ail,
In every kennel thruſts his tail;
Juſt ſo our preſent Patriots are
Eager of getting in the *Chair*.
'Tis to allay the burning heat
I'their buttocks that they ſeek the ſeat:
Becauſe it's of the cloſeſtool kind,
And keeps the Chairmen cool behind,
Where they like glow-worms of male line,
Or rotten whitings, ſtink and ſhine.
But more of them we mean to ſpeak,
Should the *Committee* live a week;
A thing I fear againſt all chances;
Such is their burthen of *grievances*,
Of irritations, ſpaſms, and tenſions,
Of mortal qualms, and *apprehenſions*,
That many wiſe men *apprehend*,
'Twill of them quickly make an end.
But as phyſicians are agreed,
That piles, before they're cur'd, muſt bleed,
And that in this alarming caſe,
There's nothing like a cupping-glaſs,
So *H- -phry* to his windward ſide,
The *topic* always kept apply'd;
That every toe which his breech kiſs'd
Might ſerve for a Phlebotomiſt:
For ſo's the term deriv'd, indeed,
Phl'ottomiſt, from *bottom flea'd*."
But leaving all the reaſons, which
Had made a *Binn* of *H---phry*'s breech,
To tell, though loath, we muſt begin,
Th'effects of this unwholeſome *Binn*.
Poor *C--h-ll!* he had cauſe (God knows)
To curſe th'invention of trunk-hoſe;
Or rather, be the man accurſt,
Who as a cellar us'd them firſt!
And ſurely *H --phry* was in fault
To turn his breeches to a vault.
However, with a graceful jerk,
He from the bottle drew its cork,
Accompanying from behind,
The merry *gluck*, with blaſt of wind;
For 'twas with him a conſtant trick,
To let a rowzer in the nick
Of drawing, that it might be thought,
He cork'd his bottles as he ought:
And, being always ready prim'd,
The chorus he ſo juſtly tim'd,
And modulated to his breech,
That none could tell which ſound was which.
Others inſiſted, that his f--t-
-ing was an ailment, not an art;
And would illuſtrate ſuch diſcourſe,
By caſe of broken-winded horſe;

Like

Like whom, whenever *Numps* exerted
A muſcle, they'd maintain he f--ted.
And as his moſt fatiguing works,
His daily bread, was drawing corks,
The force of cuſtom might alone,
Reduce the ſounds to uniſon.
That harmony has charms, appears,
In all who have not loſt their ears;
Hence, many men would riſque a bett,
That *Humphry*'s are not cropt --- as yet.
For had they bid his pate good-b'ye,
How could his --- keep time? aſk I.
But he himſelf has often made
Another ſyſtem, on this *head*.
And thus he ſtates it: "Who would ſcan
The wondrous microcoſm call'd man,
Would ſurely find in him compriz'd,
The *Bill of Rights* epitomiz'd.
Suppoſe now, for example's ſake,
We call the head, *Sir Francis B--ke?*
I aſk you, where there could be found
A head ſo heavy, or ſo round?
It has by all been ſeen; and all
Muſt needs confeſs it capital.
Now for its parts. Let us ſuppoſe
That Sheriff *Saw---e* were the noſe?
Or — or —? But I muſt ſtop,
Leſt I ſhould raiſe the price of ſoap.
And as another apt example,
Suppoſe we made the brains, of *T---le?*
The eyes, and mouth, and beard, and ears,
Prefigur'd by as many Peers.
Our worthy Lord M---r claims the tongue,
So chaſte, ſo fluent, and ſo ſtrong.
And for the gullet, Parſon *H---e*
To be its prototype was born.
Altho' 'tis whiſper'd, and he knows it,
That hempen caudel ſoon muſt cloſe it;
Yet he's no flincher from a fate,
We all muſt come to, ſoon or late.
The heart and noble parts, are beſt
By *Wilkes and Liberty* expreſs'd.
The lungs by *B--- ſ--- S---l V----n*
At playing conſcience, is the man;
Tho' as to playing conſcience, we
Have all as good a hand as he.
We alſo for the guts may ſerve,
As none of us deſign to ſtarve.
And the contents, when voided, are
Of right, *Sir J---h M---y*'s ſhare.
The legs, if they deſerve the name
Of legs, are ſeen in hopping *Jem.*
And I, for my part, am content,
To play the humble fundament.
Then who can blame me if I chuſe
To keep that uſeful part in uſe? —
Beſides, my a--- has, with ſubmiſſion,
A right inherent to petition;
And all its grievances to vent
Againſt the preſent government.
That part enjoys by *Magna Charta*
Excluſive privilege to --- a ---
Nor is the man a friend to's country,
Who claps upon his breech a ſentry;
And whether dry goods, or wet cargo,
Upon its exports lays embargo.
This I may ſay, and ſay it truly,
When beſt lin'd it is moſt unruly;
And makes the greateſt uproar, when
It has leaſt reaſon to complain.
But this I am too wiſe to blame;
Our Bill of Rights men do the ſame.
For wind engender'd in the ſtate
By ſomewhere muſt evaporate."
Thus as he ſpake, in a quart-mug,
Inſtead of glaſs, he pour'd the drug;
And with a patriotic leer,
Cry'd, "Pledge ye," to the brawny ſeer.
The brawny ſeer, who ſcorn'd to hedge,
Soon anſwer'd, "I accept your pledge!
Tho', d— me, if I like your drink;
It looks, by G--d, as black as ink.
Of which I have not made the beſt
Uſe, it muſt fairly be confeſt.
Confound my eyes, and limbs, and blood,
I'll ne'er truſt colour if 'tis good."
So ſaying, to his head he rais'd
The can, and in the liquor gaz'd,
And ſaw reflected from its ſhade,
The ugly faces which he made.
At this freſh inſult more provok'd,
In deſp'rate wrath his eye he lock'd;
And chuck'd down as he'd *chuck* a *flug*,
The whole contents of *Hum---y*'s mug.
Nor left whereof to make libation.
But whether 'twere imagination;
Or that friend *H-----y*'s wine, indeed
Were brew'd of ſome pernicious weed,
Root, herb, or flow'r, for 'tis all one,
No ſooner was the potion down,
Than dreadful civil war began
To waſte the Parſon's inward man.
For Porter, who poſſeſs'd of old,
The ſole dominion of his hold,
No ſooner ſmok'd the bold deſign,
Of his old rival, nicknam'd *Wine*,
Than ſtraight he beat to arms. His drum
Reſounded fetid through the room;
And from their clubs each faithful friend
Of Liberty, the chief attend.
Some freeholders, in ſad condition,
Made violent motions — to petition.
The *Bill of Rights*, for this affair,
Voted a larger hole i'the chair;
And fram'd a glorious reſolution
Of purging well the conſtitution.
Since wine was worſe, if worſe cou'd be,
Than the addreſs from *Coventry*,
The whole *Committee* ſqueez'd and preſs'd,
That grievances might be redreſs'd.
The Sheriffs next, a motion made
To call in *Dr B--f--d*'s aid.
Sir *Joſeph M---y* made a ſpeech,
Which murmur'd hollow thro' the breech.
And every one reſolv'd to ſtand
For Liberty, with heart and hand.
But to be ſure of a retreat,
If they ſhould happen to be beat,

A garriſon in the a--- gut
Under this valiant knight they put.
For *tam Mercurio, quam Marte*,
He was the heart's blood of the party.
But now the hour advanc'd apace,
When he ſhou'd ſigh, and ſay, Alas!
A curſe upon the lovely ſow,
Whoſe charms entic'd me from the plow!
And me, in jealous fury, ſet
To geld each rival that I met.
For from the higher ground, the foe
Pour'd on the *Patriots* below;
Who with a ſudden panic ſeiz'd,
Towards the poſtern preſs'd and ſqueez'd.
Sir *Joſeph* was the firſt that fled
And left his poſt, to ſave his head.
But as the gods, in days of yore,
To ſave them from the Titans power,
Were forc'd in every ſize and ſhape,
From high Olympus to eſcape;
So he, (to ſlight of hand no ſtranger),
Finding himſelf in equal danger,
With no leſs ſkill and caution, tries
To ſlink away in a diſguiſe.
But in his rank himſelf entrenching,
He ſcorn'd to thruſt his ſoul an inch in;
Or from his preſent knighthood ſtir,
Until he found another *Sir*. —
He'd rather chuſe to lie i'the *Cecum*
Altho' the enemy ſhould take 'im,
And make black puddings of his blood,
Than derogate from knightlyhood.
But Heaven, to knights in danger, kind,
Preſented, what he wiſhed to find,
A form moſt proper to conceal
This ſtickler for the commonweal.
In which *Sir-Reverence* envelop'd,
He ſwiftly to the poſtern gallop'd;
And lay perdue, till *Cb------ll f---d*,
Which happen'd oft, when out he darted,
Exulting that he was the firſt
Who miniſterial chains had burſt,
And in the cauſe of Liberty,
Could keep his honours, and be free.
But Fortune, by the miniſter
Brib'd in this national affair,
And naturally ill intention'd
To knights and heroes when unpenſion'd,
On this occaſion ſhew'd her ſpite
Againſt our twice-dubb'd borough-knight:
A hog, that he had lately gelt,
In this diſguiſe the patriot ſmelt,
And nothing daunted with the ſound
He made in tumbling to the ground,
He ſwopt the knight into his belly,
As if a knight had been a jelly! ---
Not Prophet *Jonas* to the whale
Afforded ſuch a nice regale.
But which was hardeſt of digeſtion,
We will not ſtop to make a queſtion;
Tho', all things weigh'd, it may be gueſs'd,
The knight was rather better dreſt;
For trituration much more fit,
And what hogs call a dainty bit.

Tom Thumb, Actæon, Diomede,
Were gobbled up by thoſe they fed;
But none ſave *Muſhroom* and *Actæon*,
Were turn'd out of the ſkins they lay in.
Actæon wore his horns in ſight,
Unlike the prudent borough-knight.
Both were determin'd hunters too,
That of the *boar*, this of the *ſow*.
One fell a quarry to his dogs,
The other to his favourite hogs.
The ſame their fortune, any way;
And both are worthy of the lay.
But a worſe accident remain'd;
Sir *Joſeph* to the paſſage ſtrain'd,
And like the portreſs at hell's door,
So open'd it, (to ſhut no more),
That with the motley patriot crew
Great *Scaro Gorgon*'s ſpirit flew.
Here ſhould we ſpeak of *Wilkes*'s grief,
Of *H---phry* looking --- like a thief---
Bemoaning with his crony, dead,
His liquor's reputation fled;
His guinea loſt, his cellar ſham'd,
And *England*'s conſtitution maim'd!
But now in *France* the Muſe proceeds
To ſing great *Caracoge*'s deeds;
To follow him by tuck of drum;
And hue and cry, and poſt-haſte home;
And all the wonders to relate
Of *Brentford* and of *Biſhopſgate*;
With many weighty matters, which
Another book ſhall ſhortly teach.

END of CANTO III.

To a young lady on her fine ear for Muſic.

WIth joy, ſweet Amoret, we hear
That Muſic has enrapt your ear.
O may no harſh, diſcordant ſtrife,
Jar on the tenor of your life!
May harmony all cares aſſwage,
From ſprightly youth, to ſolemn age!
To ſolemn age, from ſprightly youth,
Keep time, and lend an ear to truth.
Take virtue for a leſſon fair:
Let honour be your fav'rite air:
Hold, as your happineſs you prize,
In concert with the good and wiſe.
When the connubial joys you prove,
Such be the ſymphony of love,
That you may deem your raviſh'd ears
Imbibe the muſic of the ſpheres!
And when this being of a day,
Like ſome ſoft ſound has died away,
May you with angels join to ſing,
Praiſe to the great eternal King!

EPITAPH upon Mr AIKMAN.

SFleet from thoſe you moſt admire,
Such virtues as delight inſpire;
— The ſprightly ardour of the young,
Sage Neſtor's honey-flowing tongue,
The wiſdom of the hoary ſwain,
With pleaſant Humour's pureſt vein,
Compaſſion's breaſt, and Pity's eye,
— If theſe were AIKMAN's, deign a ſigh.

R. S.

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [93.]

LONDON.

Religion, Controverſy, &c.

A treatiſe on God's love to the world; wherein is ſhewn the perfect agreement betwixt the religion of Jeſus, ſupernaturally revealed in the goſpel, and the religion of nature and reaſon in its ſtate of integrity before the fall; but in as far as it is ſince corrupted, it ſo far ceaſes to be the religion of nature and reaſon, but ſinks and degenerates into human inventions, and Satan's devices, &c. &c. By James Slofs, A. M. author of ſermons on the doctrine of the Trinity. 2 s. *Buckland, &c.* —— A very rigid Calviniſt. M.

Divine emblems; or, Natural things ſpiritualized. Being a ſpiritual improvement of various circumſtances attending the rock at Flamborough-head on the ſea-coaſt in Yorkſhire. To which are added, poems on divine ſubjects. By a ſpectator. 6 d. *Keith.* —— This author appears to be a Baptiſt miniſter at Bridlington. — He ſays, that "when he ſtood gazing on the top of the rock, he obſerved that it was *high*; and therefore, like Jehovah, *lofty*; and therefore uſeful to the ſailors." M.

Sermons on ſeveral occaſions. By Thomas Aſhton, D. D. rector of St Botolph, Biſhopſgate. 6 s. *Whiſton.* —— Abound with a great variety of juſt, ſtriking, and important reflections, conveyed in clear, correct, and nervous language. C.

The principal prophecies of the Old and New Teſtaments, particularly thoſe in the Revelation of St John, compared and explained. By Samuel Hardy, rector of Little Blakenham, in Suffolk. 6 s. ſewed. *Pearch.* —— This writer thinks the Millennium will commence about the year 1971; and that ſomewhere in the period of forty-five years immediately preceding that date, antichriſt will make his appearance. C.

A ſhort explanation of ſome of the principal things contained in the Revelation of St John. Shewing, from the 11th chapter, that the fall of the tenth part of Turkey, by the oppreſſed witneſſes of Chriſt, is begun under the protection of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, &c. &c. 1 s. *Owen.* — A crazy brain. C.

Myſtery unmaſked: addreſſed to people of any religion, and thoſe of none. By A. Clement. 2 s. ſewed. *Whiſton.* —— In this performance Mr Clement has diſplayed his religious turn of mind, rather than the talents of an ingenious writer or ſolid reaſoner. C.

An eſſay on the epiſtle to the Romans. With notes. Deſigned as a key to the apoſtolic writings. Part 2. [xxx. 691.] 6 d. *Dilly.*

The teſt of the true and falſe doctrines. A ſermon preached on Sept. 24. 1769. By William Adams, D. D. miniſter of St Chad's. 6 d. *White.* —— Againſt Methodiſm.

A letter to the Rev. Dr Adams of Shrewſbury: occaſioned by the publication of [the above] ſermon, preached againſt the Rev. Mr Romaine. With an appendix, containing a ſhort account of the hereſies of Arius, Pelagius, Socinus, and Arminius: and concluding with a ſerious expoſtulation with Dr Adams. Alſo a letter from Mr Romaine to Dr Adams. By the author of *Pietas Oxonienſis.* 1 s. *Dilly.*

Numbers no criterion of truth; or, The hiſtory of the prophet Micaiah, conſidered and applied — before the Proteſtant diſſenting miniſters of Cumberland, at Cockermouth, Aug. 16. 1769. By Radcliffe Scolefield. *Buckland.*

Goſpel-requiſites to acceptable prayer. At a monthly aſſociation in Southwark, Feb. 22. 1770. By Benjamin Wallin. *Buckland.*

The real ſeeker; or, A ſeries of letters relative to his religious doubts. With their reſpective ſolutions and rejoinders. 4 s. ſewed. *Williams.* —— Though the author would perſuade his readers, that he is an impartial friend to truth, and a ſincere inquirer after it, we cannot but conſider his performance as a covert attack upon the principles of Proteſtants, and one of the artful meaſures uſed to inſinuate a more favourable opinion of Popery. M.

The theological repoſitory; conſiſting of original eſſays, hints, queries, &c. calculated to promote religious knowledge. Vol. 1. 6 s. boards. *Johnſon & Payne.* —— A ſeries of pamphlets which come out at uncertain intervals of time. Six numbers, which conſtitute the preſent volume, appeared in 1769, and contain ſome valuable ſcripture-criticiſms and theological diſquiſitions. The work is conducted by Dr Prieſtly, and ſeems to ſubſiſt chiefly by voluntary contributions. The plan is of the moſt liberal kind. M.

The notion of eternal juſtification refuted, in a familiar dialogue, in which the ſcheme of eternal union is alſo conſidered, and both proved to be equally abſurd and unſcriptural. 6 d. *Dilly, &c.*

A letter to the Rev. Mr T——y, being an inquiry into the motives of his conduct in his late unchriſtian treatment of the author of a pamphlet, intitled, "The notion of eternal juſtification refuted," &c. on two ſucceſſive Sundays, at the L—k chapel. 3 d. *Dilly, &c.* —— Theſe antagoniſts ſeem to be perplexing themſelves in inquiries which can yield no real edification. M.

God all in all. Being a letter to the Baptiſt church meeting at Goodman's-Fields, London, under the paſtoral care of the Rev. Abraham Booth. By S. W. who was e-

jected by the ſaid church, Feb 21. 1770, for not believing that the man Chriſt was God. To which is added, a few thoughts on the diſtinct properties of the intelligent and material creation, and the relation they are kept in by God to each other in the human body and ſoul. 1 s. *Bladon.*

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

A candid inquiry into the preſent ruined ſtate of the French monarchy. With remarks on the late deſpotic reduction of the intereſt of the national debt in France. 2 s. 6 d. *Almon.*

A general view of ancient hiſtory, chronology and geography: containing, 1. Two hiſtorical and chronological charts, wherein the four great monarchies, with the chief heads of the Grecian and Roman hiſtories, are repreſented in one view; 2. A geographical deſcription of Egypt, Aſia, Greece, Italy, and Gaul; 3. A compendium of ancient hiſtory, correſponding to the charts, and including the principal occurrences from the eſtabliſhment of the Aſſyrian monarchy to the end of the Roman ſtate. By Thomas Stackhouſe, A. M. 4 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.*

Fourteen maps of ancient and modern geography, for the illuſtration of the tables of chronology and hiſtory. To which is prefixed, a diſſertation on the riſe and progreſs of geography. By John Blair, LL. D. Prebendary of Weſtminſter. Folio, large paper, 1 l. 16. s. in ſheets. Printed for the author, and ſold by the bookſellers, &c —— A ſupplement to Dr Blair's Chronology and Hiſtory of the World. M.

Hiſtorical extracts relating to laws, cuſtoms, manners, trade, literature, arts, ſciences, and remarkable tranſactions, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtical. Tranſlated from the new hiſtory of France, begun by Abbot Velley, continued by M. Villaret, and now under further continuation by M. Garnier, Profeſſor Regius. 5 s. *Owen.*

An account of the character and manners of the French; with occaſional obſervations on the Engliſh. 2 vols. 8 s. *Dilly.*

A review of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, ſo far as it concerns the progreſs, declenſions, and revivals of evangelical doctrines and practice; with a brief account of the ſpirit and methods by which vital and experimental religion have been oppoſed in all ages of the church. By John Newton, curate of Olney, Bucks. 5 s. *Dilly.*

Critical remarks upon an excellent treatiſe lately publiſhed, intitled, "A ſyſtem of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory and morality." 3 d. *Bladon.*

The trial of Mungo Campbell, for the murder of Alexander, Earl of Eglinton. [140.] 4 s. *Wilſon & Nicoll.*

Eſſays on the game-laws now exiſting in G. Britain; and remarks on their principal defects, &c. 1 s. *Becket.*

The whole proceedings in the cauſe on the action brought by the Rt Hon George Onſlow, Eſq; againſt the Rev. Mr Horne, on Friday, April 6. at Kingſton, for a defamatory libel, before the Rt Hon. Sir William blackſtone, Kt, one of the Juſtices of the King's bench. Taken in ſhort hand (by permiſſion of the judge) by Joſeph Gurney. 1 s. *T. Davies.*

The expediency of a free exportation of corn at this time: With ſome obſervations on the bounty, and its effects. By the author of the farmer's letters to the people of England. 1 s. *Nicoll.*

A letter to Lord North, recommending a new mode of taxation, through which vice may be checked, and the poor be relieved. 1 s. *Dilly.* —— The project contained in this letter is, to remove the taxes from the neceſſaries of life to ſuperfluities and luxuries; and the author recommends as proper objects of taxation, all public diverſions, as balls, plays, aſſemblies; together with livery-ſervants, hair-dreſſers, dogs, horſes, fowling-pieces, ſwords, &c. C.

A letter to the Rt Hon. William Beckford, Lord Mayor, and conſervator of the river Thames, and waters of Medway, from Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Bt, chamberlain of London. 1 s. *Wilkie.*

The conſtitution of Ireland, and Poyning's laws explained. By a friend to his country. 1 s. *Johnſon.* [85.]

The importance of the Britiſh dominion in India compared with that in America. 1 s. *Almon.* —— Endeavours to explain, that G. Britain derives much greater advantages from her late acquiſitions in India, than from her colonies in America. *Sudat multum, frustraque laborat.* C.

EDINBURGH.

The farmer's guide in hiring and ſtocking farms. By [Mr Young] the author of the Farmer's Letters. 2 vols. 8vo. 12 s. [London printed.] *Balfour.*

Tracts concerning patronage, by ſome eminent hands. With a candid inquiry into the conſtitution of the church of Scotland in relation to the ſettlement of miniſters. 2 s. *Gray.*

Faith's victory over unbelief: exemplified in the ſpiritual experiencies of Alexander Archibald, late ſchoolmaſter at Loanhead, near Denny. [Written by himſelf. He died on the 22d of January 1766.] 6 d. *Reid.*

The formidable triumvirate; or, The malignant club. In the Hudibraſtic manner. 2 d. the common, 4 d. the fine paper. *Gray.* —— A ſatire on Mr G—'s antagoniſts. [xxx. 362.]

The World, by Adam FitzAdam, with the mottoes tranſlated. 3 vols. 9 s. *Donaldſon.*

Vertot's

Vertot's hiſtory of the Knights of Malta. 5 vols. 15 s. *Donaldſon.*

The extenſive influence of religious knowledge. A ſermon, from Iſaiah xi. 9. before the ſociety in Scotland for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, June 2. 1769. By James Brown, A. M. one of the miniſters of Edinburgh. No bookſeller's name. —— By a ſtate annexed it appears, that the number of ſchools maintained by the ſociety in the highlands and iſlands of Scotland, from November 1768 to November 1769, was no leſs than 153; at which were educated near 8000 children of both ſexes, who were inſtructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and more eſpecially in the principles of the Chriſtian religion: and that the ſociety have likewiſe attempted to promote religion and induſtry in our colonies in America; having ſent miſſionaries,—three in 1731, to preach to the Indian tribes bordering on New England, which did not prove ſucceſsful; one, in 1736, to Georgia, who continued till 1742; and two, in 1741, to the Indians bordering on New York and Penſylvania; which laſt miſſion has been the moſt ſucceſsful, and it ſtill proceeds with zeal and ſpirit.

Ancient Scottiſh poems. Publiſhed from the MS. of George Bannatyne, 1568. [now in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Hyndford]. 3s. 6d. *Balfour.* — A gloſſary and notes are annexed. — We give extracts from the preface.

"This is the MS. which the editor of the *Evergreen* [publiſhed by Allan Ramſay about the year 1724] uſed: but he has omitted ſome ſtanzas, and added others; has modernized the verſification, and varied the ancient manner of ſpelling. Hence, they who look in the *Evergreen* for the ſtate of language and poetry among us during the ſixteenth century, will be miſled, or diſappointed. ——

The editor of this collection has added about forty poems, which were never before publiſhed; and, in general, he has ſtudied to make ſuch a ſelection as might illuſtrate the manners and hiſtory, as well as the ſtate of the language and poetry of Scotland during the ſixteenth century. ——

The editor of the *Evergreen* was a perſon of ſingular native genius. They who attempt to depreciate his fame, by inſinuating, that his friends and patrons compoſed the works which paſs under his name, ought firſt of all to prove, that his friends and patrons were capable of compoſing *the Gentle Shepherd.*

But while I make this juſt acknowledgement to his merit, I muſt be allowed to obſerve, that he was not ſkilled in the ancient Scottiſh dialect. His ſkill indeed ſcarcely extended beyond the vulgar language ſpoken in the Lothians at this day.

In compiling his gloſſary, he does not ſeem ever to have conſulted the gloſſary to Douglas's Virgil; and yet they who have not conſulted it, cannot acquire a competent knowledge of the ancient Scottiſh dialect, unleſs by infinite and ungrateful labour. This elogium is the leaſt I can beſtow on the learning and accuracy of Mr Thomas Ruddiman. His modeſty was ſtill more remarkable than his learning; for he ſuffered his gloſſary to go forth into the world without the name of its author.

——— *Sine pondere terram,*
Spirantesque crocos, et in urna perpetuum ver,

is the *claſſical* wiſh of one who has profited by the labours of this ſtudious, intelligent, and modeſt man."

An eſſay on the nature and immutability of Truth, in oppoſition to ſophiſtry and ſcepticiſm. By James Beattie, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Mariſchal college and univerſity of Aberdeen. pp. 503. 8vo. 6 s. *Kincaid & Bell.*

We may probably, in a ſubſequent Magazine, give ſome account of, or extracts from this book; we here inſert the table of contents, viz.

Introduction.

Part I. Of the ſtandard of Truth. —— Ch. I. Of the perception of Truth in general. — Ch. II. All reaſoning terminates in firſt principles. All evidence ultimately intuitive. Common ſenſe the ſtandard of Truth to man. 1. Of mathematical reaſoning. 2. Of the evidence of external ſenſe. 3. Of the evidence of internal ſenſe, or conſciouſneſs. 4. Of the evidence of memory. 5. Of reaſoning from the effect to the cauſe. 6. Of probable or experimental reaſoning. 7. Of analogical reaſoning. 8. Of faith in teſtimony. 9. Concluſion of this chapter. Further proof. General remarks on ſcepticiſm.

Part II. Illuſtrations of the preceding doctrine, with inferences. —— Ch. I. Confirmation of this doctrine from the practice, 1. of mathematicians; 2. of natural philoſophers. — Ch. II. This doctrine rejected by ſceptical philoſophers. 1. General obſervations. Riſe and progreſs of modern ſcepticiſm. — Of Des Cartes and Malebranche. — Locke and Berkeley. — General view of Mr Hume's Theory of the underſtanding. 2. Of the non-exiſtence of matter. 3. Of liberty and neceſſity. — Ch. III. Recapitulation and inference. Criterion of Truth.

Part III. Objections anſwered. —— Ch. I. The principles of this eſſay conſiſtent with the intereſts of ſcience, and the rights of mankind. Imperfection of the ſchool-logic. — Ch. II. The ſubject continued. Eſtimate of metaphyſic and metaphyſical writers. Cauſes of the preſent degeneracy of moral ſcience. — Ch. III. Conſequences of metaphyſical ſcepticiſm.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

" *Conſtantinople, April* 5. The Porte has received advice, that 40,000 volunteers, from different parts of Aſia, had joined the Grand Vizir, whoſe army is actually 150,000 ſtrong. But to balance this laſt good news, we learn, that on the 24th ult. Ali Paſha having paſſed the Danube, at the head of 12,000 men, with a view to cover the workmen employed in repairing the bridges on that river, had been attacked, and defeated, by the Ruſſians, and that the latter had afterward entirely deſtroyed the bridges."

" *Peterſburg, April* 17. The troops of the Empreſs having made a conqueſt of Moldavia and Wallachia, the inhabitants of thoſe provinces have not only taken the oath of fidelity to her Imperial Majeſty in the preſence of her generals, but a deputation is alſo arrived here from the ſtates of the provinces, to declare how much they deſire to live under the dominion of her Imperial Majeſty, and to implore her protection. On the 8th inſt. theſe deputies had an audience of the Empreſs; who received them very graciouſly, and gave them the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of her regard. Our miniſters have ſince been employed in concerting the moſt proper meaſures to protect thoſe provinces againſt the attacks of the Ottoman troops."

" *From the Weiſſel, May* 13. We have an account from the grand Ruſſian army, that they will have entirely paſſed the Nieſter about the middle of this month. The Ruſſians will now haſten all their operations againſt the Turks on every ſide, viz. the Generals, Romanzow at the Danube, Panin againſt Bender, Berg againſt Crimea, Tottleben againſt Natolia; whom the fleet at Azoph will aid, and afterwards in the Morea; and the head ſquadron of the Ruſſian fleet in the Archipelago, and againſt Conſtantinople itſelf. Maj.-Gen. Soritch has beaten a corps of Tartars near Bender in ſuch a manner, that they ſhew no deſire of ſerving any more againſt the Ruſſians."

" *London, May* 10. Prince Wolouſki, the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Warſaw, has received the following particulars concerning the progreſs of the Ruſſian affairs in the Morea. That the imperial fleet, conſiſting of eighteen men of war of the line, ſome frigates, and other ſmall veſſels, had landed a large quantity of arms and ammunition for the uſe of the inhabitants; who having joined the Ruſſian troops, had made themſelves maſters of Calamatra, Myſiſtra, Ceron, and Mothon; and that, after this diſembarkation, the Ruſſian fleet had continued their voyage to the Archipelago. It is added, that the Greeks of Corfu and Cefalonia, and even the Jeſuits, had taken refuge in the Ruſſian army, being under the moſt terrible apprehenſions of cruel treatment from the common enemy; that the Turks themſelves who inhabit Greece, Macedonia, and Albania, being ſeized with a panic, had declared their willingneſs to ſubmit to her Czarian Majeſty, and to pay her tribute; that the famous Stephano, who commanded the Grecian and Ruſſian army, after the firſt advantages, thought only of fortifying the places he had taken, and levying troops, till the arrival of ſome Ruſſian ſuccours that were ſoon expected to arrive at Avlon; that he had eſtabliſhed an hoſpital for the ſick, and ſome magazines, at Maina; and that the carpenters worked inceſſantly in building three Greek veſſels, one of twenty-four guns, and two of twelve each, beſides two others of twenty-four guns each, to be in readineſs at Albania, to take on board the expected ſuccours."

" *London, May* 5. A letter from Corfu, ſpeaking of the irruption made in the Morea, ſays, " The Ruſſians were joined by 18,000 Lacedemonians, who cut in pieces all the Turks that refuſed to ſubmit. The greateſt carnage was at Patras, where the Turks were pretty numerous, and where they made an obſtinate reſiſtance, ſo long as they were maſters of their fortreſs. The garriſon were nearly put to the ſword, the number of thoſe who eſcaped being very ſmall. Some few, however, to ſave themſelves, embraced Chriſtianity."

" *Conſtantinople, April* 3. Three tartans arrived here the 14th and 17th ult. diſpatched by the Pacha of the Morea, with advice, that the inhabitants of that peninſula had revolted; that the Pacha had marched at the head of 15,000 men, and had driven them to the mountains; but that the revolters being reinforced, had come from their heights, to the number of 30,000, and had forced the Pacha to retire to the fortreſs of Napoli di Romana, ſituate in the gulf of that name,"

" *Naples,*

"*Naples, April* 24. A Maltese brigantine, just arrived from Otranto, confirms the account of the successes of the Russians in the Morea; where they have laid siege to the castles of Patras and Napoli. It is added, that both the Russians and Greeks lay violent hands on all the Turks that fall in their way, without regard to age or sex."

"*Frontiers of Italy, May* 8. Our advices from the Levant differ very much with respect to the progress of the Russians in the Morea. Some say, that they meet with a great deal of resistance; and others, that, joined with the Greeks, they have met with great success, insomuch that, except Napoli di Romana, they are in possession of all the strong places. In the mean time both parties are inveterate against each other, massacring all they meet with. The Russians give no quarter to the Turks, but when they voluntarily surrender themselves; and the Russian general has offered a reward of two sequins a-head for every Turk that the Greeks will bring him; which makes the latter, who are greedy of money, and averse to the Turks, shew no mercy to any of them."

"*London, May* 3. Letters from Smyrna mention, that they had just received the important news of a total revolt having taken place in the province of Armenia, and country of Mount Ararat, against the Grand Signior; and at the same time advices were received of insurrections at Tocat, Angora, and Ephesus; and it was expected, that even Palestine would take up arms to expel their tyrants."

"*Leghorn, April* 19. Our merchants have received advice, that Egypt has renounced all subjection to the Grand Signior, and that Aly-Bey has been proclaimed King of that country."

"*Leghorn, April* 30. Several private letters received here confirm the following account: That the whole kingdom of Egypt has withdrawn itself from the dominion of the Porte; that several provinces in Asia have set up the standard of rebellion; and that his Highness is so exasperated with the Jews in the Morea, that he has caused all those who reside at Constantinope to be put to the sword."

"*London, May* 26. The last letters from Constantinople confirm the accounts we have had, of the new Mufti being a man of a very mild and pacific disposition; and, as a proof of it, they take notice, that the English interpreter goes more frequently than heretofore to the seraglio, and to the divan, and has often conference with Mr Murray, relative to the restoration of peace between the Porte and Russia; and, on the other hand, the interpreters of other powers go very little to the seraglio. The Grand Signior, and his divan, continue to be very much imbarrassed, on account of the melancholy news they receive continually, both from the Danube and the Mediterranean."

POLAND.

"*Warsaw, April* 14. The letters that arrive from the interior parts of the kingdom, give us hopes that the spirit of confederacies is pretty well over, many of the people concerned being convinced that their persevering in them can tend only to their own ruin, and that of the states. Colonel Renne published a manifesto, not long ago, upon his arrival at Posen, by which he declared, that all the Confederates who will voluntarily renounce the party they have embraced, and engage not to appear any more in arms, but retire quietly to their homes, shall meet with protection. Since this invitation, some hundreds of Confederates have come to the Colonel; who received them with great politeness and affability. We flatter ourselves that this example will be followed by others, which may restore the tranquillity of several provinces, and facilitate the holding of an extraordinary diet."

"*London, May* 10. Letters from Cracow give a dismal account of the fresh excesses committed by the Confederates within the districts of that city and Sandomir; where they have plundered the houses of the Dissidents, carried off all their provisions, and even the grain destined to sow the land, which is become a mere desert; and the churches serve only for the retreat of cattle, who rove round the sepulchres, many of which have actually been broke open, in hopes of finding valuables deposited therein."

"*Warsaw, April* 18. Col. Renne has beaten the Confederates of Great Poland in three different places; and Gen. Tschertorskoi has dispersed, near Tuchol, a party of those from Polish Prussia. Another party from the same province, that had entered Samogitia, has shared the

the ſame fate; and their chief, named Brernachi, been taken priſoner."

"*Kaminieck, April* 24. The Tartars, after paſſing the Nieſter, near Balta, began to carry their ravages into Poland; but were repulſed at the firſt onſet. Nevertheleſs, on the 16th paſt, they rallied again, and endeavoured to regain their own frontiers; but a detachment, commanded by Capt. Stukulow, came up with them in the neighbourhood of Buda, attacked and defeated them, ſeized their camp, and took all their baggage. A ſultan, two mirzas, and 236 private men, were killed upon the ſpot; the booty in horſes and cattle was conſiderable; and 362 Chriſtians and Jews were reſcued from ſlavery."

"*Warſaw, May* 2. The troubles of this nation begin, by degrees, to ſubſide; and we flatter ourſelves, that we ſhall ſoon ſee an eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity."

RUSSIA.

"*London, May* 5. By letters from Peterſburg we learn, that the freſh courier who had been ſent by the Grand Signior, to offer terms of pacification to the Empreſs, had been diſmiſſed with a very rough anſwer."

"*Genoa, April* 7. Letters from Venice ſay, that the republic has refuſed, and continues to refuſe, the entrance of the Ruſſian ſhips into her ports; and accordingly is fitting out ſeveral ſhips to protect the trade of her ſubjects in the Levant, during the war between the Ruſſians and Turks."

"*Leghorn, April* 16. They write from Venice, that as ſoon as the ſenate heard of the deſcent of ſome Ruſſian ſhips into the Morea, they ordered the admiralty to diſpatch ſix ſhips of the line, eight frigates, twelve gallies, and eighteen ſloops, for the Levant."

"*London, May* 29. According to advices from Greece, by yeſterday's Holland mail, many of the inhabitants of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante, had found means to quit thoſe iſlands, in order to join the Ruſſian fleet in the Morea, notwithſtanding the orders of the Venetian governors to the contrary. It was computed that upwards of 3000 had thus privately ſlipped away before the laſt accounts were diſpatched."—"Adm. Elphingſton paſſed by Gibraltar the 4th of this month, with nine Ruſſian men of war, but did not touch at that place."

SWEDEN.

"*London, May* 5. We are informed by letters from Sweden, that though the French have uſed their utmoſt efforts to induce the Swediſh government to make an attack on the dominions of Ruſſia, in order to have ſome appearance of making good the aſſurances of their miniſter at Conſtantinople to the Ottoman Porte; yet thoſe efforts will prove entirely fruitleſs, the perplexed and imbarraſſed ſtate of affairs there not permitting any thing of that kind to be carried into execution."

"*London, May* 26. Letters of great authority from Sweden adviſe, that the projects of the French court are totally fruſtrated there, in conſequence of the engagements reſpecting the ſubſidy not having been made good: which has turned the majority of the ſenate to other views and meaſures, notwithſtanding they were elected by the influence of that intereſt."—"The firſt fruits of the new adopted plan of meaſures in Sweden, is the renewing the ancient treaty of alliance betwixt that crown and Ruſſia, ſuch a treaty being actually concluded. There was a diviſion in the ſenate, on whoſe deciſion all public acts depend. The majority was ſix to four."

"*London, May* 29. Letters from Paris mention, that ſome late diſpatches from Stockholm had occaſioned much uneaſineſs at court; the ſubſidy-treaty France had entered into with Sweden being deemed of little effect, when the court of Stockholm counteracts the ſpirit of it by freſh engagements with that of Ruſſia."

DENMARK.

"*Hamburg, May* 11. His Daniſh Majeſty's ſquadron, compoſed of four ſhips of the line, two frigates, one tranſport, two fire-ſhips, and one brigantine, ſailed from Copenhagen for the Mediterranean on the 2d inſtant, and paſſed the Sound the next day." *Lond. gaz.*

GERMANY.

"*Vienna, April* 21. The ceremony of the marriage of the Archduchess Antonietta with the Dauphin of France, was celebrated here on the 19th inſtant, with extraordinary magnificence. The Archduke Ferdinand ſtood proxy for his Royal highneſs. M. Veſconte, the Pope's nuncio, aſſiſted by a vaſt concourſe of biſhops

bishops and mitred abbots, and all the clergy belonging to the court.

This day, at nine in the morning, her Royal Highness, after taking leave, in the most affectionate manner, of her august mother, and the whole court, was handed to her coach by the Archduke Ferdinand, and accompanied, in her way to France, by the Emperor as far as Molck. The number of people who crouded to see her depart is incredible. She was saluted by a discharge of the musquetry of a battalion drawn up on the grand bastion, in view of the court, and by a discharge of all the cannon on the ramparts."

"*Frankfort, May* 7. The Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt hath granted to the Protestants residing at Darmstadt, the free exercise of their religion; and in order to render this toleration more effectual, has allowed them the church belonging to the garrison for the celebration of public worship, till another church can be built for that purpose."

FRANCE.

"*Bourdeaux, April* 13. The amazing rise of the waters of the Garonne made a terrible ravage in this port last Saturday. The river was covered with pieces of houses, furniture, people, and boats; a large tree was thrown down by the wind, drove against the cable of an old ship, and set it afloat; that ship broke five or six more loose, and those set near one hundred more afloat, and they were all driven to sea. The crews of many of these vessels were fortunately ashore, but the rest were driven away in their boats, and filled the air with their cries. Many loaded boats were sunk with the people on board, three or four ships were sunk, and some were knocked to pieces against the keys, and many it is not known what is become of."

"*Paris, May* 7. According to letters from Bayonne and Bourdeaux, more than 3000 persons perished in the neighbourhood of those cities, by the last inundations, and an incredible number of families are reduced to the most deplorable distress, having lost their all, and escaped only with their lives."

"*Paris, May* 2. Our new loans don't meet with success; and from the little confidence now placed in the public securities, there is reason to fear some of them will entirely fail."

"*London, May* 12. Letters from Rochfort mention, that advice had been received there, of the loss of two French men of war, with a number of land-forces on board, off the island of Madagascar, in a violent storm, bound to Mauritius with stores."

"*London, May* 22. They write from Genoa, that in the course of last month, three new ships of war, one of 60, one of 50, and one of 40 guns, were lanched in that port, and were preparing to be navigated by Genoese and Dutch sailors to the ports of Marseilles and Toulon, for the French service."

"*Paris, May* 18. On the 16th in the morning, the Dauphiness arrived at Versailles from the Chateau de la Muette, where she lay the preceding night; and at one o'clock in the afternoon her marriage was solemnized with the Dauphin in the chapel of the Chateau of Versailles with the usual ceremonies. At night the entire city of Paris was illuminated, there not being a single house without lamps or candles at their windows or on the walls. A fine firework, that had been prepared on the occasion at Versailles, could not be played off that night, it having rained almost the whole day." *Lond. Gaz.*

Madam Louisa, the King's youngest daughter, aged 33, having for some time entertained a desire of retiring to a convent, and obtained his Majesty's permission, made choice of the monastery of Carmelites at St Dennis, and has taken the name of *Sister Alexis*.

ITALY.

"*London, May* 22. Letters from Leghorn mention advice having been just received, that all the remaining malcontents in *Corsica* have quietly submitted to the French governor, and have been indiscriminately received to favour, by a general amnesty."

"*Rome, April* 21. The courts of Bourbon insist now more than ever upon the suppression of the Jesuits; and as it seems a matter of indifference to the other courts, it is thought the Pope will proceed soon to the abolition of that order."

SPAIN.

"*London, May* 12. We learn, that the late disturbances at New Orleans, in North America, have been quelled, and

three regiments of Spaniſh troops re-imbarked for the Havannah."

British North America.

Report of the Committee of the Town of Boſton, tranſmitted to Governor Pownall, [member for Tregony]. [xxxi. 32.]

"The Town of Boſton, now legally convened at Faneuil-hall, have directed us their committee, to acquaint you of their preſent miſerable ſituation, occaſioned by the exorbitancy of the military power, which, in conſequence of the intrigues of wicked and deſigning men, to bring us into a ſtate of bondage and ruin, in direct repugnance to thoſe rights which belong to us as men, and as Britiſh ſubjects, have long ſince been ſtationed amongſt us.

The ſoldiers, ever ſince the fatal day of their arrival, have treated us with an inſolence which diſcovered in them an early prejudice againſt us, as being that rebellious people which our implacable enemies had maliciouſly repreſented us to be. They landed in the town with all the appearance of hoſtility! They marched through the town with all the enſigns of triumph! and evidently deſigned to ſubject the inhabitants to the ſevere diſcipline of a garriſon! They have been continuing their enormities, by abuſing the people, reſcuing priſoners out of the hand of juſtice, and even firing upon the inhabitants in the ſtreets, when in the peace of God and the King; and when we have applied for redreſs in the courſe of the law of the land, our magiſtrates and courts of juſtice have appeared to be overawed by them; and ſuch a degree of mean ſubmiſſion has been ſhewn to them, as has given the greateſt diſguſt even to the cooleſt and moſt judicious perſons in the community. Such has been the general ſtate of the town.

On Friday the 2d inſtant, a quarrel aroſe between ſome of the ſoldiers of the 29th regiment, and the ropemakers journeymen and apprentices, which was carried to that length, as to become dangerous to the lives of each party, many of them being much wounded. This contentious diſpoſition continued until the Monday evening following, when a party of ſeven or eight ſoldiers were detached from the main guard, under the command of Capt. Preſton, and, by his orders, fired upon the inhabitants promiſcuouſly, in King-ſtreet, without the leaſt warning of their intention, and killed three on the ſpot; another has ſince died of his wounds, and others are dangerouſly, ſome, it is feared, mortally wounded. Capt. Preſton and his party are now in gaol. An inquiry is now making into the unhappy affair; and by ſome of the evidence, there is reaſon to apprehend that the ſoldiers have been made uſe of by others, as inſtruments in executing a ſettled plot to maſſacre the inhabitants. There had been, but a little time before, a murder committed in the ſtreet, by two perſons of infamous characters, who had been employed by the commiſſioners and cuſtomhouſe-officers.

In the preſent inſtance there are witneſſes who ſwear, that when the ſoldiers fired, ſeveral muſkets were diſcharged from the houſe where the commiſſioners board is kept, before which the ſhocking tragedy was acted; and a boy, ſervant of one Manwaring, a petty officer in the cuſtoms, has, upon oath, accuſed his maſter of firing a gun upon the people out of a window of the ſame houſe, a number of perſons being at the ſame time in the room; and confeſſes, that himſelf being threatened with death if he refuſed, diſcharged a gun twice by the orders of that company. But as it has been impoſſible for any perſon to collect a ſtate of facts hitherto, we are directed by the Town to give you this ſhort intimation of the matter for the preſent, and to intreat your friendſhip to prevent any ill impreſſions from being made upon the minds of his Majeſty's miniſters and others, againſt the town, by the accounts which the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, and others our enemies, may ſend, until the town ſhall be able to make a full repreſentation of it, which will be addreſſed to you by the next conveyance.

This horrible tranſaction has occaſioned the greateſt anxiety and diſtreſs in the minds of the inhabitants, who have ever ſince been neceſſitated to keep their own military watch; and his Majeſty's Council were ſo ſoon convinced of the imminent danger of the troops being any longer in the town, that upon application made by the inhabitants, they immediately and unanimouſly adviſed the Lieutenant-Governor to effect their removal; and Lt-Col. Dalrymple, the preſent commanding officer, is now removing

moving all the troops to Caſtle-William.

We are, with ſtrict truth, Sir, your moſt faithful and obedient ſervants,

JOHN HANCOCK,
SAM. ADAMS,
W. MOLINEUX,
JOSHUA HENSHAW,
W. PHILLIPS,
JOS. WARREN,
SAM. PEMBERTON,
} Committee of the Town of Boſton.

Boſton, March 12.

Thomas Pownal, Eſq.

The following is given us as the ſubſtance of the moſt material depoſitions, relative to the late unhappy affair at Boſton.

"Among the depoſitions collected to confirm the account ſent by the town of Boſton [219.], thoſe of Samuel Drowne, Benjamin Frizell, and Edward Crafts, ſeem to be moſt material. —— Drowne ſwears, That, about nine at night on the day the murders were committed, there might be about two hundred perſons aſſembled before the cuſtomhouſe; but that, upon the ſoldiers coming out armed, with Capt. Preſton at their head, they all diſperſed, except about twenty or thirty, moſtly ſailors and mean-dreſſed perſons, who dared the ſoldiers to fire; upon which he heard Capt. Preſton ſay to the ſoldiers, "Damn your bloods, why don't you fire?" The ſoldiers not regarding theſe words, he immediately ſaid, FIRE; upon which they fired irregularly. And, during the firing, he ſaw the flaſhes of two guns fired from the cuſtomhouſe; one of which was out of a window in the chamber weſtward of the balcony, and the other from the balcony; the gun, which he clearly diſcerned, being pointed through the baluſtres; the perſon who held the gun in a ſtooping poſture, withdrew himſelf into the houſe, having a cloth over his face. To corroborate the latter part of this witneſs's evidence, the ranges of ſeveral bullets, which lodged in different houſes oppoſite to the cuſtomhouſe, were ordered to be taken, and they ſeemed to correſpond with what is above depoſed; but as this ſeems to be a very uncertain proof, little ſtreſs can be laid upon it.

Crafts depoſeth, That Corporal M'Can, who had ſaved him from being ſhot, told him, "That his orders were, when the party came from the guardhouſe, if any perſon or perſons aſſaulted them, to fire upon them, every man's piece being loaded with a brace of balls."

William Newhill ſwore, That on the 1ſt of March, meeting four ſoldiers of the twenty-ninth regiment, he heard them ſay, "There was a great many that would eat their dinners on Monday next, that would not eat any on Teſday." It was alſo ſworn, that Enſ. Mill ſhould ſay, "Kill them! flick them! knock them down! run your bayonets through them! with a great deal of language of like import." All, however, that can with certainty be concluded, from the depoſitions of ninty-ſix perſons, amounts to no more than has already been admitted by both parties, that repeated acts of provocation, ſometimes by the military on their part, ſometimes by the townſmen on theirs, had gradually increaſed to an inveteracy the one to the other; but that it was never expected that ſuch an outrage would have enſued as was perpretated March 5."

"*Boſton, March* 26. Mention has been made of numbers being near the cuſtomhouſe on the evening of the late maſſacre. It is proper to obſerve, that the commiſſioners were pleaſed to remove the cuſtomhouſe into King ſtreet, where they might ſee and hear what paſſed or was ſaid on the merchants exchange; and to add to the military parade of that ſtreet, a ſentry-box was placed before their houſe. On the ſaid evening the ſentinel hearing a boy ſay ſomething of an officer's not paying his debts, he left his poſt, and followed him into the middle of the ſtreet, and deſired to ſee his face. Upon the boy's ſhewing it, the ſentinel gave him a blow with his muſket, which ſtaggered him. This naturally collected a few people about the boy, and near the cuſtomhouſe, which accounts for any ill language that might have paſſed: and when Capt. Preſton's party fired, the beſt accounts ſay, there were not above forty or fifty in the ſtreet againſt the cuſtomhouſe, and thoſe moſtly boys, who did no other injury than throwing of ſnow-balls; yet it is ſaid ſome have been baſe enough to procure private teſtimonies to deceive adminiſtration into the belief that there was a deſign upon the cuſtomhouſe."

"*London, May* 8. Patrick Carr, an inhabitant of Boſton, lately died there of the wounds he received in King ſtreet on the night of the 5th of March. This is the fifth life that has been loſt, but it is feared will not be the laſt, as ſeveral others are languiſhing of their wounds."

"*Edinburgh, May* 25. A letter from

Boſton, of March 28. after mentioning the tranſactions of the 5th of that month, adds, That every friend of government is now left to the mercy of a mob, headed by people without property or principle, and who will ſtick at nothing to gain their ends; which appear to be nothing leſs than to ſhake off entirely the Britiſh government. The newsmongers in Boſton dare publiſh nothing relative to the late proceedings, by which means the people are kept entirely in the dark; and as moſt letters are opened which come from Boſton, by theſe ſons of Liberty, few people dare write their ſentiments, or even give a true account of the late operations, for fear of being maltreated by the mob."

"*Boſton, March* 26. We hear from Cape Anne, that on Friday night laſt, a number of people there, who knew that town had ſuſtained great damage by the miſdoings of one Jeſſe Savil, an informer, went in a body to his houſe, about ten o'clock, and finding him in bed, took him from thence, and walked him barefoot about four miles to the harbour, then placed him in a cart, and putting a lanthorn with a lighted candle in his hand, that every one might ſee him, they carted him through all their ſtreets, and ſtopping at every houſe, they roufed the inhabitants, and obliged him to declare and publiſh unto them, that he was Jeſſe Savil the informer; and having gone round in this manner, they then beſtowed a handſome coat of tar upon him, and placing him upon the town-pump, cauſed him to ſwear, that he would never more inform againſt any perſon in that or any other town, and then diſmiſſed him, after having received his thanks for the gentle diſcipline they had adminiſtered to him."

From the Boſton Gazette.

"On Thurſday March 15. the great and general court, or aſſembly, of the province of Maſſachuſets-bay, met at Cambridge; when the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to make the following ſpeech to both houſes, viz.

"*Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

I intended to have met the court on the 10th of January, at Boſton, being the time and place to which it ſtood prorogued when the Governor left the province; but, by the two laſt packets from England, I have received ſuch inſtructions, as made it neceſſary for me further to prorogue it to this time and place; and I am informed, that before the ſeſſion is ended, I may expect to have ſomething in ſpecial command from his Majeſty, relative to the ſtate and circumſtances of the province, to lay before you. In the mean time I ſhall be ready to join with you in ſuch of our interior buſineſs as ſhall be thought neceſſary or expedient. The ſtate of this buſineſs I am not able particularly to point out to you, having had but little knowledge of the affairs of the general court, for ſeveral years paſt. There are amendments or alterations abſolutely neceſſary to be made in ſome of our laws, the defects of which have of late been a ſubject of general complaint: I ſhall hereafter propoſe them to you by meſſages. I have another matter alſo of general utility, which I ſhall alſo lay before you in the ſame way.

You cannot oblige me more, than by putting it in my power to concur with you in meaſures for promoting the peace, good order, and laſting tranquillity of the province.

I am ſenſible the ſeaſon of the year is approaching, when you cannot be abſent from your ſeveral homes, without peculiar prejudice to your private affairs; I ſhall therefore do all that is neceſſary on my part, to give the greateſt diſpatch to the buſineſs of the ſeſſion; at the ſame time I am willing to give attendance upon it as long as we can employ ourſelves for the benefit of the province. T. HUTCHINSON.

Council-Chamber, Cambridge, March 15. 1770."

The Houſe, in anſwer, have thought it their indiſpenſable duty to remonſtrate to his Honour, againſt the proroguing this court from time to time in obedience to a miniſterial mandate, as a grievance, and an infraction on the eſſential rights of this aſſembly, derived to them by the Britiſh conſtitution, and the royal charter.

His Majeſty's council, in their addreſs to the Governor, ſay, That it gives them ſenſible concern, to find his Honour's intention of meeting them at Boſton on the 10th of January, ſuperſeded by "inſtructions received from England, to prorogue the aſſembly to another time and place:" That though his Honour were inſtructed to meet the aſſembly in Cambridge, yet his Majeſty's ſervice, and the intereſt of the province, both conſpire

ſpire to render it fit, that the remaining part of the ſeſſion ſhould be at the uſual place for holding the general court.—The Board are, therefore, humbly of opinion, conſidering the preſent circumſtances of the province, that his Honour will run no riſk of incurring his Majeſty's diſpleaſure by complying with the requeſt of both Houſes.

His Honour, in anſwer to the above addreſs, ſaid, "Gentlemen of the Council, Had my removal of the court from Boſton to Cambridge been founded merely upon my own opinion of the expediency of the meaſure, or if I knew that the motives which cauſed my orders to prorogue the court now ceaſed, the reaſons urged by the Council and the Houſe would have their due weight and influence over me; but I neither prorogued the court here from my own motion, nor have I reaſon to think that the motives for ordering it to be done now ceaſe. However it may ſeem to others, I muſt conſider myſelf as a ſervant of the King, to be governed by what appears to me to be his Majeſty's pleaſure in thoſe things which otherwiſe I might have a right to do or not to do according to my diſcretion. T. HUTCHINSON. *Cambridge, March* 21. 1770."

On Friday, March 23. a committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on the Lieutenant-Governor, by order of the Houſe, with the following meſſage.

"*May it pleaſe your Honour,*

The Houſe of Repreſentatives beg leave ſtill to remonſtrate to your Honour againſt the holding this general aſſembly in Cambridge, as being repugnant to the conſtitution and law of this province.

By an act paſſed in the 10th year of his late Majeſty King William, of glorious memory, which received his royal approbation, and is now in force, the form of a writ for calling the general aſſembly is eſtabliſhed, wherein it is ordered, that the aſſembly be convened, held, and kept, in the Town-houſe in Boſton. Hence it appears, that the Town-houſe in Boſton is by law eſtabliſhed as the only place for holding the aſſembly; and we take the liberty to expreſs our ſentiments, that no inſtruction ought to be deemed of ſufficient force to invalidate the law.

With regard to the inſtruction which ſeems to lie with ſo much weight on your Honour's mind, we would obſerve, that when a bill was brought into the Britiſh parliament to give the royal inſtructions in the colonies the force of law, the Commons then aſſerted the rights of the people, and rejected it with diſdain.

We, therefore, again intreat your Honour further to take this matter into your conſideration, and, agreeable to the requeſt of both Houſes, to order the removal of this general aſſembly to its ancient and legal place, the Court-houſe in Boſton."

To which his Honour was pleaſed the ſame day to ſend the following anſwer.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

Your obſervations upon the form of the writ for calling the general aſſembly has been made in former controverſies, ſo long ago as in Governor Burnet's adminiſtration; but it did not then prevail. The words, *the Town of Boſton*, in the writ, like the words, *William the Third*, were underſtood to be mere matter of form, the one adapted to the place where the court had uſually been held, the other to the prince then on the throne.

I never have attempted to give the King's inſtructions the force of laws. If I was convinced that by any law the court muſt be held at Boſton, I ſhould not very eaſily be induced to prorogue it to any other place until ſuch law ſhould be repealed. T. HUTCHINSON. *Counc.-chamb. Cambridge, Mar.* 23. 1770."

This meſſage was read in the Houſe, and referred for conſideration to the committee appointed to conſider of grievances; which committee brought into the Houſe their report; which was read, and accepted by a diviſion of 55 to 12.

By this report it appears, that the general aſſembly hath conſtantly been convened, held, and kept, at the Town-houſe in Boſton, agreeable to an act of the province; peſtilential ſickneſs, and other extraordinary caſes neceſſarily preventing it, excepted.

Reſolved, That the holding and keeping, as well as the convening, the ſaid great and general aſſembly, by force of inſtruction, or otherwiſe, at any other place than in Boſton aforeſaid, is attended with very great inconveniencies, is contrary to the ancient cuſtom and uſage of the ſaid aſſembly, in direct repugnance of the conſtitution and eſtabliſhment aforeſaid, and therefore a grievance.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do now proceed

proceed to buſineſs under this grievance only from abſolute neceſſity: Hereby proteſting againſt the illegality of holding the aſſembly as aforeſaid; and ordering this their proteſt to be entered on their journals, to the end that the ſame may not be drawn into precedent at any time hereafter.

Therefore *Reſolved*, That the determination of this Houſe to proceed to buſineſs, is by no means to be conſidered, at any time hereafter, as a renunciation of the claim of the houſe to the legal right of ſitting in general aſſembly, at its ancient place, the court-houſe in Boſton."

"*New York, April* 9. Saturday night the 24th ult. about eleven o'clock, fourteen or fifteen ſoldiers were ſeen about the Liberty Pole in this city, which one of them had aſcended, with an intent to take off and carry away the top-maſt and vane. As ſoon as they were diſcovered, five or ſix young men, who were accidentally croſſing the Green at that time, made up towards the pole, to ſee what they were about; but they were immediately attacked, and driven off the Green, by the ſoldiers; who finding they were diſcovered, and being apprehenſive that the inhabitants would be alarmed, they made off. Soon after ſome perſons went into town, and acquainted their friends with the proceedings of the ſoldiers: upon which fourteen or fifteen perſons came up to the Green, and going to the pole, were there ſurrounded by forty or fifty ſoldiers with their cutlaſſes drawn; upon which four or five of them retreated to the houſe of Mr Bicker, and were followed by part of the ſoldiers; who immediately called out for the ſoldiers from the barracks; upon which they were joined by a very conſiderable body that came over the barrack-fence. Mr Bicker ſeeing himſelf and family in danger, and expoſed to the inſults of a licentious and a brutal ſoldiery, ſtood with his bayonet fixed, determined to defend himſelf to the laſt extremity, and declared he would ſhoot the firſt man who ſhould attempt to enter. They ſeveral times attempted to force the under door, the upper door being open, which Mr Bicker kept ſhut, by fixing the point of his bayonet againſt it, whilſt they kept cutting and hacking the barrel of the gun, in attempting to cut him down with their cutlaſſes. But he ſoon after got the upper door ſhut and barred; upon which they ſtrove to break open the front-windows, which were alſo ſhut; one of which they forced open, broke the panes of glaſs, and cut all the frame to pieces, in order to get into the houſe. Some people who were in the houſe, ſeeing the imminent danger to which Mr Bicker and his family were expoſed, got out the back way, and ran to alarm the citizens: the chapel-bell was immediately rung; upon the hearing of which, the ſoldiers retreated precipitately. A number of the citizens were up all night, and under arms, which probably prevented any miſchief being done, as they repeatedly ſwore they would ſet fire to the houſe, and burn or deſtroy every perſon in it. Col. Robertſon, the commanding officer of the regiment, repaired to the barracks as ſoon as he had notice of the diſturbance: he immediately ordered the ſentinel to be confined, and remained up all night, to prevent any further miſchief being done; and as a number of the inhabitants nightly guarded the pole till the tranſports with the ſoldiers were failed, they were diſappointed in effecting their deſigns againſt it, although they poſitively ſwore they would carry off ſome part of it with them."

"*London, May* 26. By a letter from an eminent merchant at Briſtol, there is advice, that the whole province of *Virginia* remains in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity; that Lord Bottetourt has found means to render himſelf univerſally reſpected there; and has, by his mild and equitable adminiſtration, in a great meaſure reconciled the minds of the people to the maxims of the Britiſh government."

British West Indies.

"*King ſton, Feb.* 17. On Thurſday laſt the aſſembly of this iſland met according to prorogation; when Sir William Trelawny, Bt, was pleaſed to make the following ſpeech.

"*Gentlemen of the Council, Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

I am much concerned that the preſſing neceſſities of the iſland require your attendance in aſſembly at this inconvenient ſeaſon.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

The ſupplies I aſked of you the laſt ſeſſion, and for which I am now obliged to

to renew my application, are for the general uſe and ſecurity of the people.

The failure of the rum and poll tax bills in their paſſage to me, and the want of full appropriations in the additional duty bill, have left many exigencies of government without a proviſion, and the troops, ſent here for your protection, deſtitute of that pay, which the faith of this country is moſt ſolemnly plighted to make good. The inconveniencies reſulting from theſe events will, I truſt, become the immediate object of your attention, and through your care and moderation be effectually removed.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

As you muſt neceſſarily be convinced how conducive a good underſtanding between yourſelves is to the public ſervice, and to a faithful diſcharge of your reſpective truſts, I cannot but hope, that you will ſpare no pains to cultivate ſuch a diſpoſition, and adopt ſuch prudent and temperate proceedings, as will beſt expreſs your loyalty to the King, and zeal to promote the proſperity of your country.

As to my own part, you will ever find me ſolicitous to maintain the honour of the crown, and to promote the happineſs of my fellow-ſubjects, by ſupporting each branch of the legiſlature in the full exertion of its juſt rights and privileges."

On Thurſday the council and the aſſembly preſented addreſſes to Governor Trelawney on his ſpeech.

In the addreſs of the council, they promiſe his Excellency, that they ſhall uſe their utmoſt endeavours to cultivate ſuch a diſpoſition, and adopt ſuch prudent and temperate proceedings, as may beſt expreſs their loyalty to his Majeſty, their zeal for the proſperity of the country, and attachment to his Excellency.

In the addreſs of the aſſembly, the members tell his Excellency, that they are always deſirous of paying attention to his recommendations; that they ſhall do whatever can be done, with ſecurity to the ſacred rights and privileges of the people. To both the above mentioned addreſſes his Excellency returned polite anſwers.

Next day the aſſembly preſented another addreſs to the Governor, wherein they expreſs their affliction at the unfavourable opinion of their conduct, which his Excellency, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, was pleaſed to declare in the moſt public manner; and they, with all humility, beſeech his Excellency to inform them, from whoſe advice, or from what miſrepreſentations, he thought it neceſſary to proceed in ſuch an unmerited cenſure of the aſſembly.

The Governor, in his anſwer to this requeſt, informs the aſſembly, that his ſpeech at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſions, was founded on the tranſactions of that period; and that he is not conſcious of an intention to paſs an unmerited cenſure on the houſe, nor ſenſible of any miſrepreſentations of their proceedings; and concludes with intreating them to diſpatch the public buſineſs, and particularly to provide for the troops, whoſe diſtreſſes call aloud for immediate relief.

Kingſton, Feb. 20. This day the aſſembly preſented a remonſtrance to the Governor, on account of his ſpeech at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, and his anſwer to their addreſs on Friday; in which they expreſs their hopes, that a reparation will be made them for the cenſures in the ſaid ſpeech, and his treatment of the ſaid addreſs.

To the remonſtrance the Governor returned a full and clear anſwer, which his Excellency concludes thus:

"I have ſtaid long enough to perceive, that you mean not to provide for his Majeſty's troops, and the other exigencies of government, but on terms inconſiſtent with his royal dignity to accept; and on a ſubmiſſion on my part, to a continuation of indignities it would ill become me any longer to endure.

I do in his Majeſty's name, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, diſſolve this generay aſſembly; and it is diſſolved accordingly."

Kingſton, Feb. 24. This day Governor Trelawny ordered writs to be iſſued out for calling a new general aſſembly, to be holden at St Jago de la Vega, to bear teſt the 27th inſtant, and to be returned the 10th of Auguſt next." *Jamaica gaz.*

British East Indies.

"*London, May* 10. The French Preſidency at Chandenagore have been obliged to permit an Engliſh officer and engineer, deputed from Calcutta, to take a ſurvey, and make an accurate drawing, of the works carrying on round Chandenagore, on pretence of cutting a canal to drain the low lands of that country; and the engineer having reported, that the works might, with great

great facility, be rendered very formidable to the Engliſh, in caſe of a rupture, they are to be deſtroyed." —— "When the Nottingham, Capt. Smith, left Bengal, our affairs there were in a ſtate of the moſt perfect tranquillity; the revenues had been ſucceſsfully collected; and the inveſtments made for the ſhips of this year are greater than were ever known; and ſo little apprehenſive were the governor and council of any danger from the French or country-powers, that a number of troops were ordered to be diſbanded; which reduction will ſave to the company not leſs than ſix lack of rupees per annum."

England.

About three o'clock on Tueſday afternoon, April 17. an extraordinary meſſenger was ſent to Mr Thomas, marſhal of the king's-bench priſon, for the releaſement of Mr Wilkes. Mr Thomas went immediately to Mr Wilkes, and told him of the orders for his releaſement, although his time was not out till midnight. Mr Wilkes thereupon, about half an hour after five, ſet out from the priſon, in a poſt-chaiſe and four, attended by his daughter, Mr Trevanion, and Mr Churchill, for the houſe of Mr Reynolds, his attorney, at South Barrow, in Kent. There were rejoicings in London and many other places on this occaſion. His addreſſes to the freeholders of Middleſex, and the inhabitants of the ward of Faringdon-Without, are already inſerted. [211, 13.]

On the 24th of April the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen Ladbroke, Stephenſon, Turner, Trecothic, and Townſhend, went in proceſſion to Guildhall, in order to ſwear in John Wilkes, Eſq; Alderman of Faringdon-Without; when the motion for that purpoſe was carried without a diviſion. He takes precedence from the time of his election, which was before the Aldermen Roſſiter, Bird, and the two ſheriffs.

By an advertiſement of the Bill of Rights ſociety, dated April 24. it appears, that that ſociety, beſides the ſums of 1000 l. 500 l. and 1704 l. 19 s. 10 d. mentioned in their advertiſement of April 10. [255.], have paid Mr Wilkes's ſecond fine, 500 l.; that they have compromiſed of his debts 17,578 l. 18 s. 4 d. for 5965 l. 17 s. 7 d.; that there remain of his debts, intended to be compromiſed by the ſociety, 5894 l. 17 s.; that they have of caſh in hand 249 l. 13 s. 5 d.; that no money has hitherto been applied by the ſociety to any other purpoſe whatever; and that ſubſcriptions continue to be received by the ſame bankers as formerly.

"*London, April* 9. A new ſociety is eſtabliſhing by the friends of Mr Wilkes, under the title of the *Liberty Beef-ſteak club*, who are to meet this week for the firſt time, at Appleby's, in Parliament ſtreet. Sir Robert Bernard, Mr Townſhend, Mr Sawbridge, Mr Trecothick, Mr Wilkes, and others, are admitted members."

"*London, April* 13. Several patriotic gentlemen have very lately engaged in eſtabliſhing a club on an independent plan, every member of which declares, on admiſſion, his reſolution not to accept place, penſion, or any emolument under government, whilſt he has a ſeat in parliament. This club is already become reſpectable in its number, the names on the liſt amounting to near thirty, among whom are Sir Edward Aſtley and Mr Harbord. The minority, as well as the miniſtry, we are informed, are rather diſpleaſed at it; and perhaps with reaſon, ſince the members are not likely to be at the beck of either.

A female or mixed club is ſaid to be a-forming [248.], who had one meeting before the 20th of May. —— The following letter appeared in the papers.

"*Almack's Aſſembly-room,*

Sunday morning, May 20.

DEAR SIR, Much has been ſaid, and much printed, relative to our new ſociety, by the pretenders to wit of both ſexes. Poor creatures, they have no chance of coming amongſt us, the mouldy dowagers, and ſhattered males, therefore abuſe the inſtitution! Deſpicable envy, my dear old toothleſs dames; I, in the name of the ſiſters, have the honour to tell ye! in regard to the worthy old muſty males that *cough up* their malice againſt us, we deſpiſe their fryings, as we hate their fuſty, fetid ſelves. As your paper is clever and entertaining, by which we are amuſed, and not *bored* to death with *Young Nobs* and *Old Nobs*, *Sly Boots*, and *Dry Boots*, I diſtinguiſh you, dear Sir, with my correſpondence, and ſhall, through your paper, *tout charmant*, let the world know a little of the *Club of Clubs*. The plan was firſt propoſed at a *Souper fin*, in Hill-ſtreet, where the quinteſſence of the *Bon Ton* of both ſexes were preſent. The propriety, convenience,

convenience, *agrement*, and *lefticifity* of a ſociety of the two genders, was approved of *nem. con.!* A committee was then formed of ſix Lady-Patroneſſes, viz. the Counteſs of P—m—ke, Lady M—y—x, Mrs F—z—y, Miſs P—l—m, Mrs M—n—l, and Miſs Rachel Fl—d. G. A. S——n was then ſwore in Secretary. The heads of the plan were drawn out, and the then infant ſociety drank ſucceſs to the members in a *roſade* of champaigne, and adjourned to the week after at the houſe of the *Belle* Patroneſs M—y—x, who who was then deſired to *give to eat* * after Ranelagh, and think of the affairs of the *coterie*. At this ſupper, the Club being increaſed to about forty choice members, theſe rules, amongſt others, were agreed on: That the ladies ſhall propoſe the male members, and ballot for them, two black balls admiſſible; three, or more, rejected: That the men ſhall propoſe and chuſe the females in like manner, one ball rejecting. A married woman choſen, brings her huſband in a member. A wife whoſe huſband is a member of the Club, has no right of entry but by ballot. The men, as they are ſuppoſed to uſe the wine as a reſtorative more than the ladies, pay for the uſe of it entirely. The other expence, of dinner, ſupper, cards, dice, tear and wear of furniture, &c. is to be paid equally by ladies and men. You ſhall hear more ſoon from me, by order of the committee *Feminine*. In the mean time, notwithſtanding all the old prudes can ſay, and jealous impotents of the male gender (called ſo by a miſtake), we only want a proper houſe for the club, and a proper name for it; that our Secretary propoſed, viz. the Ladies Whites, *being rejected with a ſhout of diſapprobation.* —— This witty Secretary will be expelled, if he does not at next meeting ſhew ſtrong and ſubſtantial proofs of his capacity; we having heard that he makes us, the females, a ſubject for his *mauvaiſe ploiſanterie!* and that it is a notorious fact, that he loves dead bodies better than thoſe animated with life, though of as beautiful form as our Mungy's, *tout adorable.* —— Your's my dear Sir,

WELCHY, *the Houſekeeper.*

At a court of common council held on Friday May 25. in purſuance of ſummonſes iſſued on the Wedneſday preceding, to conſider of an addreſs to the King, on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a princeſs; when the court was ſet, Mr Alderman Roſſiter, addreſſing himſelf to the Lord Mayor, obſerved, That he had ſeen in the news-papers a ſpeech [237.] ſaid to be ſpoken by his Lordſhip to the King, after his Majeſty had delivered his anſwer to the addreſs of this court; but that he could not believe it poſſible that his Lordſhip, after this court had deliberated and determined upon an addreſs to the Sovereign, ſhould act ſo contrary to all former precedents, as either to add to or diminiſh from that addreſs even a ſingle ſyllable. As he did not attend upon the occaſion, he had only news-paper authority; and therefore thought it neceſſary, for the honour of the court, to know from his Lordſhip whether he did reply to the King's anſwer; and if he did, that that reply might be laid before the court. He then ſaid, he had always underſtood, it was only on the moſt ſolemn occaſions that the King ſeated himſelf on the throne of ſtate; and it was a diſtinguiſhing honour done to the City of London, the two Univerſities, and ſome others, to receive their addreſs in this manner*: That it ſeemed therefore to be preſumption for any individual to ſpeak to the Sovereign, when he is thus enthroned for the purpoſe of receiving the addreſs, and of giving an anſwer; which, being acts of ſtate and ſolemnity, ought not to be leſſened or broke in upon by any perſon whatever: That he was ſent by this Court to do a corporate act: That by this commiſſion he was not authorited to do any act of his own: That he knew of no right his Lordſhip had to ſpeak to his Majeſty, which might not be claimed by every other member: That in the addreſs itſelf the court had made to his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt profeſſion of their loyalty, and that he could not ſuppoſe the court of ſo very doubtful faith as to need to have thoſe profeſſions confirmed by the teſtimony of his Lordſhip. He thought this therefore a very ill compliment paid to their faith, and an undue preference given to his own.

Mr Alderman Harley ſaid, That by the conſtitution of this country the King *can do no wrong*; becauſe, on all public occaſions, he ſpeaks and acts by the ad-

* A Macaroni phraſe, tranſlated from the French, much uſed, *Donner a manger.*

* [See on this ſubject [xxiii. 277.] the report of the commiſſioners ſent by the church of Scotland to addreſs the preſent King on his acceſſion.]

vice of his miniſters: That he underſtood this maxim more eſpecially to hold true on all thoſe ſolemn occaſions on which he received the addreſſes of his ſubjects ſeated on the throne of ſtate: That the endeavouring therefore to ſurpriſe his Majeſty, and draw him into any unpremeditated altercation, was an attempt of the moſt dangerous tendency: If any thing could have fallen from his Majeſty which they might think offenſive, that could not be ſuppoſed to be the act of his miniſters, nor could they be made chargeable with what they could not poſſibly be ſuppoſed to adviſe: That therefore this abrupt manner of ſurpriſing his Majeſty, was breaking through all thoſe fences with which the conſtitution had guarded the honour of the throne, and endeavouring to force his Majeſty to hold a perſonal altercation with a ſubject: That this might be a means of leſſening the weight and dignity of the city of London, by depriving them of any of thoſe particular marks of honour with which their addreſſes have always been received, or by laying a neceſſity on his Majeſty, on any future attempt of the ſame kind, to riſe up immediately after giving his anſwer, without granting them any farther tokens of his favour.

The Aldermen Wilkes, Townſhend, and Sawbridge replied. The court then deſired the Lord Mayor to ſtate what his Lordſhip ſaid after the King's anſwer; which he did; and it was entirely approved. A motion of thanks was then made, and ſeconded, for his Lordſhip's noble conduct on this occaſion; which was agreed to without any diviſion. The Lord Mayor ſpoke extremely well; and particularly obſerved, how unbecoming ſuch a complaint was from the Aldermen Roſſiter and Harley, who would not attend that court to St James's. Mr Alderman Wilkes, in his ſpeech, took notice, that "the principal reaſon why he did not attend the laſt remonſtrance to St James's, was a tenderneſs for the preſervation of the lives of his fellow-citizens: That he knew the miniſtry wiſhed for every opportunity to murder the people: That when the Weſtminſter remonſtrance was preſented, the colonel of the guard had orders to fire on the people, if there had been the leaſt diſturbance; and that he was ſure, had he attended on Wedneſday at St James's, and only a few boys had hollooed, a pretence would have been taken from thence to fire on his fellow-citizens, and another maſſacre would have enſued, the idea of which filled his mind with horror; and for that reaſon chiefly he did not attend," &c. —— The King's Anſwer was then ordered to be entered in the city-books, and immediately after it the Lord Mayor's Reply.

On the 19th of May the King gave the royal aſſent to thirty-four public bills, (the titles of which ſhall be inſerted in our next), and twenty-three private bills; and then made the following ſpeech to both houſes of parliament.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE ſeaſon of the year, and the diſpatch you have given to the public buſineſs, make it proper for me to put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament.

The temper with which you have conducted all your proceedings, has given me great ſatisfaction; and I promiſe myſelf the happieſt effects from the firmneſs as well as the moderation which you have manifeſted in the very critical circumſtances which have attended your late deliberations.

With reſpect to foreign affairs, I have nothing material to communicate to you. I will continue my endeavours to appeaſe, if poſſible, the troubles which ſtill prevail in ſome parts of Europe, or at leaſt to prevent them from ſpreading farther. In all events it ſhall be my firſt and conſtant care, to watch over the intereſts, and to preſerve undiminiſhed the rights of my people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my thanks for the ſupplies you have ſo chearfully granted for the ſervice of the current year, as well as for your attention to make uſe of every opportunity of reducing the national debt. The proviſion you have been able to make in this ſeſſion for diſcharging ſo conſiderable a ſum, without laying any further burthen on my ſubjects, cannot but be highly advantageous to public credit.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I muſt earneſtly recommend to you to exert, in your reſpective counties, the ſame zeal and prudence that you have ſhewn in parliament for promoting the peace and the welfare of the kingdom. Nothing can be ſo favourable to the wiſhes of thoſe who look with jealouſy on the ſtrength and proſperity of this country, as the prevalence of animoſities and diſſenſions amongſt ourſelves: let it therefore be your care to diſcountenance eve-

ry

ry attempt to infuse groundless suspicions and discontent into the minds of your fellow-subjects: make them sensible of my constant attention to promote their happiness: and convince them, that nothing can so effectually secure their liberties, as the maintenance of every part of our excellent constitution in its due force and authority.

Then the parliament was prorogued.

SCOTLAND.

The general assembly of the church of Scotland met at Edinburgh on Thursday, May 24. [xxxi. 278.]. Mr Archibald Stevenson, minister at St Madoes, and Dr Alexander Carlyle, minister at Inveresk, were put upon the leet for Moderator; and the latter was chosen, having 123 votes to 51. John Earl of Glasgow was his Majesty's Commissioner.

A committee to whom it was referred, on the 24th, to name ministers to preach before the Commissioner, made their report next day; and the following gentlemen were appointed to lecture and preach in the forenoon, and to preach in the afternoon, before his Grace, viz. Mr Patrick Nisbet at Hutton in the forenoon, and Mr William Porteous at Whitburn, in the afternoon, of Sunday the 27th; and Mr John Johnston at Biggar, in the forenoon, and Mr Samuel Charteris at Kincardin, in the afternoon, of Sunday the 3d of June. Which they did accordingly.

On the 26th the committee for overtures reported the observations on and objections to commissions, made by the committee for revising commissions, viz. 1. That in the commission from the presbytery of Deer, the day of the resolution of election is not mentioned. 2. That in the commission from the borough of Selkirk, the date of the commission is the 14th of March; and it is questioned if it is not a day too soon. 3. That the commission from the borough of Dumfries bears, That the election was on the 5th of March; and it is not said, that the elder has resided and officiated, but only that he has officiated. On which the committee for overtures returned the following opinion, viz. That the objection to the commission from the borough of Selkirk ought to be repelled: That the commission from the presbytery of Deer is informal: and as to the commission from the borough of Dumfries, That the election not being made within the time limited by the acts of assembly, the commission is informal. The assembly accordingly repelled the objection to the commission from the borough of Selkirk, and sustained the commission; and sustained the objections to the commissions from the presbytery of Deer and borough of Dumfries, and rejected both those commissions. —— *Quær.* Would not what was proposed by our correspondent [xxxi. 273.], if put in practice, have prevented these questions?

It having been represented, That the following words in the present form of commissions from universities, viz. "The principal, professors, masters, and other members of the university of —— having right to elect, being convened," &c. does not suit certain of the universities; the assembly appointed, that in the form for universities to whom the words above recited do not agree, those contained in the act 8. ass. 1726. be used, in their stead, viz. "A meeting of the university of —— being convened, betwixt the hours," &c. and in like manner in the form for an after election.

On a reference from the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, in relation to David Dickson of Kilbucho, Esq; and the presbytery of Biggar,—a petition for the said Mr Dickson, and a representation and petition for certain members of the presbytery of Biggar, the assembly found, That the sentence deposing Mr Dickson from the office of the holy ministry [xxx. 276.], includes his deposition from the office of elder; and therefore that he cannot sit as a member of this assembly, nor of any other judicatory of this church. —— Next session, May 28. Mr Dickson appeared, and required that the cause should be again heard; and having been heard, the assembly refused his request, the affair being already judged. Against which judgement Mr Dickson protested, and took instruments in the clerk's hands. —— On the 29th the assembly dismissed a petition for Mr Dickson, finding it incompetent for him to be heard on this subject. — *P. S.* Another petition for this gentleman was taken into consideration on the 4th of June, the last diet of the court. The petition was refused; and the assembly prohibited the session of Kilbucho, and every other session within the church, from ordaining or receiving him as an elder, without first consulting the general assembly.

On the 28th the aſſembly took into conſideration, an appeal taken by George Haldane, Eſq; of Gleneagles, and other heritors, callers of Mr Patrick Crichton, the crown's preſentee, to be miniſter of Glendovan, from a ſentence of the preſbytery of Auchterarder, and ſynod of Perth and Stirling, refuſing to ſuſtain the call. It is admitted by the oppoſition, that no objection lies againſt the right of the crown to preſent; and that the preſentation was legal, offered within the limited time, duly accepted, and in every circumſtance formal: but it is pleaded, that a call is neceſſary; and that it appears from the minutes of preſbytery, that not a ſingle reſiding heritor, not a ſingle elder, not a ſingle head of a family, concurs with the preſentation. A petition for the appellants, the ſentences appealed from, and objections of the pariſh againſt ſuſtaining the call, having been read, and parties heard, a queſtion was moved, Whether there is a cauſe before the aſſembly, in reſpect of the ſentence of the aſſembly 1768 [xxx. 274.]? but the ſentences of the aſſemblies 1768 and 1769 [xxxi. 277.] having been read, the motion was paſſed from. Then the aſſembly, after long reaſoning, came to the following ſtate of a vote: Affirm the ſentences of the preſbytery and ſynod, refuſing to ſuſtain the call to Mr Crichton; or, Reverſe the ſame; it being underſtood, if it carry Reverſe, that the preſbytery is to proceed to the ſettlement? It carried, Reverſe, 81 to 54. So the aſſembly appointed the preſbytery of Auchterarder to proceed to the ſettlement of the preſentee as miniſter of Glendovan with all convenient ſpeed. From which ſentence twelve miniſters and eleven elders diſſented.

A letter from the ſynod of New York was read, May 29. giving agreeable accounts of the ſtate of religion in America, and deſiring a ſupply of young men, piouſly diſpoſed, and of ſound principles, to ſupply vacancies, the demand for ſuch being greater than the ſynod can ſupply. On reading this letter, a motion was made, That a ſtanding committee ſhould be appointed, firſt to draw up an anſwer to the letter, and then to continue the correſpondence from time to time, to conſiſt, partly of members of this aſſembly, partly of other miniſters and elders near Edinburgh; which motion having been conſidered by the aſſembly, they appointed the following members a committee to draw up an anſwer to the letter, and to bring in a nomination of a ſtanding committee to correſpond with the ſynod of New York, viz. Princ. Robertſon, Dr Macnight, Dr Blinſhall, Princ. Leechman, Dr Chalmers, Mr Thomſon of Gargunnock, and Princ. Muiriſon, miniſters, and Mr Patrick Boyle, Mr Solicitor Dundas, Mr Alexander Ferguſon, the Procurator, Sir James Cockburn, Provoſt Ingram, and Dean of Guild Smellie.—*P. S.* The report of this committee was received June 4. An anſwer to the letter was read, approved of, and ſigned by the moderator; and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to correſpond with the ſynod, viz. The Moderator; Princ^{s} Muiriſon and Leechman; Prof^{s} Trail and Hamilton; Drs Macknight, Robertſon, Blinſhal, Oſwald, Withart, Webſter, Maqueen, Erſkine, and Dryſdale; Meſſ. David Thomſon, Grieve, Alexander Stewart at Weſtkirk, and James Lindſay, miniſters; and Mr Solicitor Dundas, the Procurator, and Bailie John Walker, elders.

The ſettlement of St Ninian's pariſh, which had been before the three preceding aſſemblies, and of which we have given an account [xxxi. 226, 76.], was taken into conſideration on the 29th. An objection had been made to the proxies for ſeveral of the callers of Mr David Thomſon, miniſter at Gargunnock, the preſentee, That they wanted the declaration required by the act of aſſembly 1748 [x. 247.], bearing, That the perſon for whom a vote is claimed, did not, for twelve months preceding the date, attend divine worſhip in an unqualified Epiſcopal meeting-houſe, or receive the ſacrament diſpenſed by ſuch miniſters, or allow his children to be baptized by any of them.—Upon an application for the patron and concurring heritors, the preſbytery appointed the 29th of Auguſt for the moderation of a call to Mr Thomſon, in purſuance of the ſentence of the aſſembly 1769; before which meeting of preſbytery were produced proxies from all the heritors concurring before that aſſembly, with ſeven additional, and a petition for forty heads of families in favour of Mr Thomſon. The preſbytery rejected all the proxies objected to as not being in terms of the act of aſſembly 1748, "as illegal and unconſtitutional; and think themſelves well authoriſed ſo to do, by the ſentence of the general

general aſſembly 1768, where that queſtion was fully debated, and objections founded upon that act were ſuſtained, in this ſame cauſe;" and, upon the whole, unanimouſly found there was no call to Mr Thomſon. The ſynod, on an appeal, found, that there was not a ſufficient call to Mr Thomſon. Which ſentences were brought before the aſſembly by appeal. — The oppoſition make their own numbers, 64 heritors, one of them an elder, 16 other elders, and above 700 heads of families. The callers of Mr Thomſon make their numbers, 26 heritors whoſe right to vote is ſuſtained by the preſbytery, beſides many others, whoſe titles, though conteſted, are alſo good, making about four fifths of the valution of the pariſh, — a reſpectable elder, and forty heads of families; and theſe ſay, that only four heritors of any note are in the oppoſition: and as to the act 1748, they ſay, it does not apply here: for, 1. No act of the aſſembly can alter the rights beſtowed by the law of the land; 2. The act 1748 never could be underſtood to take place but where a ſettlement was wholly in the hands of the church *jure devoluto*; 3. That act never obtained much, was only a temperary profeſſion of loyalty, and is gone into deſuetude. — A weak voice, and delicacy of conſtitution, for ſo large a pariſh, are the only objections to Mr Thomſon; and theſe facts the other ſide deny.—After reading papers, hearing parties, and reaſoning long, a vote was put, Affirm the ſentence of the ſynod, finding no ſufficient call to the preſentee: or, Reverſe the ſame; it being underſtood, if it carry, Reverſe, the call is ſuſtained, and the preſbytery appointed to proceed to take the proper ſteps towards his tranſportation and ſettlement, with all convenient ſpeed, according to the rules of the church? and it carried, Reverſe, 90 to 74. So the preſbytery were appointed to proceed to Mr Thomſon's tranſportation and ſettlement. From which ſentence twelve miniſters and nine elders diſſented.

On the 30th the report of the window-tax committee was received. The thanks of the aſſembly was again given to Dr Carlyle for his great care and diligence in this matter; and the committee was continued; to whom were added ſeven miniſters and four elders. There is good reaſon to hope the miniſters will be exempted from this tax.

Two overtures, of date April 24. 1770, were tranſmitted from the ſynod of Moray: 1. That conſidering the remote diſtance of the extremities of the ſynod, which is upwards of ſixty computed miles; and the inconvenient ſeaſons at which the ſynod have their ſtated meetings, that in April falling in the hurry of the ſeed-time, and that in October before the corns are near cut down in many pariſhes; and that there is often but little buſineſs before the ſynod; that therefore the ſynod of Moray ſhould meet only once in the year, and the meeting be fixed for the third Tueſday of June, as moſt convenient in that northern country. 2. That as ſeveral alterations in the forms of commiſſions have of late been made by different aſſemblies, without being tranſmitted to preſbyteries, agreeable to the act 1697 [210.], the commiſſioners from theſe bounds ſhould be inſtructed to inſiſt with the aſſembly, that no alterations be made for the future, without being firſt tranſmitted to preſbyteries, and the conſent of the majority of them obtained; and ſhould further inſiſt, that the enſuing general aſſembly ſhould tranſmit all acts that have been paſſed in this anticonſtitutional way ſince the year 1697, in order to their being reviewed by, and the approbation of the majority of preſbyteries obtained, and then to be paſſed into laws. —— An overture from this ſynod was tranſmitted to the aſſembly, May 29. by their committee for overtures. On conſidering which, on the 31ſt, the aſſembly agreed, that the ſynod of Moray ſhould meet once in the year, on the ſecond Tueſday of Auguſt, for the years 1771 and 1772; and appointed the ſynod to report to the aſſembly 1773, how far this is found convenient for the ſeveral preſbyteries, that the aſſembly may then paſs this interim appointment into a ſtanding act, as they ſee cauſe.

The aſſembly took into conſideration the affair of Mr Thomas Stewart miniſter of Creiff, May 30. — In October 1767 Mr Stewart had been depoſed by the ſynod of Perth and Stirling, for drunkenneſs. From this ſentence he appealed to the aſſembly 1768; and it was alledged, that the ſuppoſed drunkenneſs was a delirium with which he had been ſeized. The aſſembly 1768 referred the affair to their commiſſion; and it not having been finiſhed before next aſſembly, it was again referred to the commiſſion of the aſſembly 1769; who remitted it to the

preſ-

preſbytery, with an inſtruction, as before related [xxxi. 278.]. In July 1768 Mr Stewart had granted to his preſbytery an aſſignation to his ſtipend, manſe, and glebe, to be by them beſtowed on a proper perſon to ſupply the charge during his incumbency; reſerving to himſelf 25 l. Sterling yearly. On theſe terms Mr James Campbell was appointed to ſupply the vacancy, who had a great majority of the body of the pariſh for him. This notwithſtanding, the preſbytery, in March 1770, reſolved to proceed to examine witneſſes in relation to the delirium. Mr Stewart appealed, firſt to the ſynod, and then to the aſſembly.—A petition for Mr Stewart, another for the preſbytery of Auchterarder and the ſynod of Perth and Stirling, and a third for the pariſh of Creiff, alſo the judgement of the commiſſion, were read; and the aſſembly appointed a committee of nine miniſters and eight elders to prepare and ripen the affair, whom the parties were appointed to attend.—P. S. The report of this committee was received on the 1ſt of June; and parties having been aſked, if they acquieſced in the overture? two members who appeared for the ſynod, and one of three who appeared for the preſbytery, ſignified, that they did not acquieſce. The aſſembly then went on the cauſe. The ſentence of the laſt commiſſion [xxxi. 278].—two ſentences of the ſynod, one in 1767, depoſing Mr Stewart [xxix. 555.], the other that above mentioned, in April laſt, now appealed from, diſmiſſing his appeal from the ſentence of the preſbytery in March laſt,—and the ſaid ſentence of the preſbytery, reſolving to proceed in the examination of witneſſes, according to the remit of the commiſſion,—were read. It was then agreed, firſt to hear parties on the laſt appeal. Parties having been heard upon this point, it was then moved to hear the other part of the cauſe, that reſpecting the depoſition, and then judge upon the whole. Papers were then read, and parties were heard upon this point, Whether or not the preſbytery had fully executed the commiſſion's remit? After much reaſoning, a motion was made, and ſeconded, that the aſſembly ſhould put the queſtion, "Whether they will now approve of the report and overture of their committee for terminating this matter, or proceed to a fuller hearing of the cauſe?" and the queſtion being put, Approve, or Proceed? it carried, Approve, 76 to 32. The aſſembly therefore, in terms of the report, teſtified their great diſſatisfaction with Mr Stewart for his immoral conduct, and declared him to ſtand ſuſpended *ſine die* from the office of the miniſtry by a ſentence of the ſynod in October 1765, and ſtrictly prohibited him to exerciſe the ſaid office, or any part thereof, with certification of higher cenſure; and the aſſembly approved of the deed now granted by Mr Stewart, aſſigning to the preſbytery of Auchterarder, the ſtipend, manſe, and glebe, of the pariſh of Creiff, for the purpoſe and with the reſervation therein [and above] mentioned, and obliging himſelf not to reſide within the bounds of that preſbytery; and appointed the clerks to deliver the ſaid aſſignation to the members of the ſaid preſbytery now preſent. This ſentence was intimated to the parties; and the moderator, in the aſſembly's name, expreſſed to Mr Stewart their great diſſatisfaction with his conduct. Dr Oſwald, Mr Archibald Stevenſon, Mr Robert Walker, Mr Robert Stirling, Mr Dunbar, and Mr George Fraſer, proteſted, in name of the ſynod, againſt the above ſentence, in regard that by it, the ſentence of the ſynod, depoſing Mr Stewart, was reverſed without giving them a hearing upon it. Mr David Dalrymple, Procurator for the church, ſignified, that he reſerved to himſelf the liberty to be heard next day againſt the ſaid proteſtation. The following members entered their diſſent from the ſentence, viz. Bailie John Walker, Mr Walter Gilſon ſurgeon in Leith, Mr Porteous, Mr Moodie, Mr Wadderſtone, Mr Walter Scot, Dr Patrick Cuming, Mr James Wilkie, Mr James Colquhoun, Mr Richard Scot, Mr Alexander Belſches, Mr Thomas Walker, Mr William Galloway, Bailie James Wilſon of Paiſley, Mr James Moriſon, Mr Dow, Mr Charles Addiſon, Mr Aitken at Montroſe, Mr Telford, Mr Roderick Macleod, and Mr Henry Hunter.—Next day the Procurator was heard, and moved, That the entering ſuch a proteſtation againſt the judgement of the ſupreme court, ſhould be declared irregular and unconſtitutional. Dr Oſwald and Mr Stevenſon were likewiſe heard. The aſſembly agreed to the motion without a vote, and declared accordingly.

[*Some of the aſſembly-affairs, and many other articles, are deferred.*]

Mar.

MARRIAGES.

April 24. At Paris, the Duke of Bourbon, to a daughter of the Duke of Orleans.

May. At Bath, Lord Darcy, to Miſs Freame.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Chriſtopher Maxwell, of the 30th regiment, to Miſs Grizie Hunter, fourth daughter of Mr Andrew Hunter of Park, deceaſed.

24. At London, Sir Archibald Grant, Bt, of Monimuſk, to Mrs Millar of Pall-Mall, widow of Mr Andrew Millar, bookſeller.

BIRTHS.

April 21. At his R. Highneſs's palace, in the country, near Florence, the Great Ducheſs of Tuſcany, delivered of a princeſs.

"*Ratiſbon, May* 9. They write from Buchen, in the electorate of Mentz, that the wife of a glaſier in that town was laſt month brought to-bed of five children in the ſpace of nine hours. Four of them were boys, all as large and fine children as if their mother had had only one. The fifth, a girl, which was born firſt, was ſomething ſmaller and weaker than the generality of new-born children. They are all ſince dead, but lived ſome days. The woman is about 37 years of age, of ſmall ſtature, thin, and ſickly complexioned."

May 3. At London, the lady of Lord Milbourne, of a ſon and heir-apparent.

3. The Princeſs of Wurtemburg, of a prince.

7. At London, Lady Mount-Stewart, daughter-in-law to the Earl of Bute, of a ſon.

7. The Counteſs of Fingall, of a ſon.

"*The Queen's Palace, St James's Park, May* 22. 1770. This morning, between eight and nine o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a princeſs. The Princeſs-dowager of Wales, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſeveral Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majeſty's Bedchamber, were preſent."

29. At Hermiſtoun, Mrs Macfarlan younger of Macfarlan, of two ſons.

DEATHS.

September 1769. At Calcutta, Capt. Thomas Dundas, ſon of the late Lord Preſident Arniſton.

March 1770. Mrs Gordon, a maiden lady, ſuppoſed to have died worth upwards of 50,000 l. great part of which ſhe has left to charitable uſes; amongſt them 1000 l. for erecting an hoſpital for the relief of indigent old maids.

April. At Bath, in the 103d year of her age, Sarah Deſon, of that city.

28. At Lethen, Alexander Brodie of Lethen, Eſq;

May 1. Lord George James Montague, youngeſt ſon of the Duke of Mancheſter.

At Portſmouth, Capt. Chalmers of the marines.

5. At Gainſlaw, near Berwick, where he was on a viſit, Anthony Compton, Eſq; of Carhem-hall.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Wardlaw, widow of Alexander Menzies of Woodend, Eſq.

12. At her houſe in Nairnſhire, Mrs Brodie, widow of James Brodie, of Spynie, Eſq; Advocate.

14. At Gleneagles, Mrs Haldane, wife of George Haldane, Eſq; of Gleneagles.

15. At Ipſwich, the Lady of Sir William Innes, Bt.

20. At his ſeat of Roſs, near Hamilton, in the 78th year of his age, John Aikman, Eſq; of Bromilton. [266.]

21. At Drumſheugh, near Edinburgh, aged 52, Alexander Colvill, Lord Colvill of Culroſs, Rear-Admiral of the White. In 1741, when a lieutenant in the navy, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the attack of Carthagena. In reward for his behaviour at the engagement off Toulon, in 1744, he was promoted to the command of the Leopold [vi. 591.]. In 1747, his activity in taking and deſtroying the enemy's forts and ſhips in the Mediterranean, and in defending an attack, and defeating ſeven French gallies, triple his force, in Monaco bay, did him great honour. In the laſt war, his ſervices at Louiſburg, St John's Newfoundland, and Quebeck, were eminent; in reward of which, on his return to Britain in 1762, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White, and appointed commander in chief at Plymouth. In a few months thereafter, he was pitched upon to ſee the treaty of peace ſtrictly adhered to in America: and though it was not his turn for foreign command, and his conſtitution was much broke by above thirty years conſtant ſervice, he went to America, and continued there three years; where, by a ſtrict attention to the important truſt committed to him, by a tender regard to the commercial intereſt, and by ſeveral great and neceſſary works carried on at Halifax with proper œconomy, he crowned all his former labours. Returning to his native country in 1768, he married Lady Eliſabeth Erſkine, eldeſt daughter of Alexander Earl of Kelly, and widow of Walter Macfarlane, Eſq; of Macfarlane [xxx. 502.]. Dying without iſſue, his Lordſhip is ſucceeded by his brother John, one of the inſpectors-general of the out-ports of Scotland.

23. At Lentuſh, in the pariſh of Rain, Aberdeenſhire, aged about 90, Marjory Wright, confined to bed only eight or nine days before her death, retained her ſenſes to the very laſt, and two years before her death could walk two miles out, and return again on foot. She was twice married; and leaves four of ſix children, nine grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren,

Near

Near Leadhills, John Taylor, aged 135.

At Carliſle, Capt. Davidſon of the Royal Welch fuſileers.

26. At Edinburgh, Dr Aikman, phyſician in Edinburgh.

30. At Coats, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs Rebecca Wright, ſpouſe to James Finlay of Walyford, Eſq;

31. At his houſe of Raits in Badenoch, of a few days illneſs, Shaw Macintoſh of Borlum, Eſq; aged 65 years.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London gazette.

War-office, April 30.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the following Lords and Gentlemen to be General Officers as undermentioned, viz.

To be GENERALS.

Sir John Mordaunt.	William E. Panmure.
Hon. James Cholmondeley.	William Marquis of Lothian.
Peregrine Lafcelles.	William Earl of Harrington.
Lord John Murray.	Hugh Warburton.
John E. of Loudoun.	

To be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

William Skinner.	John Earl De la Warr.
Hon. Robert Monckton.	Charles Duke of Richmond.
John Henry Baſtide.	Henry E. of Pembroke
Edward Sandford.	John Severn.
Theodore Dury.	Sir John Sebright, Bt.
John Parker.	Henry Whitley.
John Lambton.	John Clavering.
Hon. Charles Colvill.	Hon. George Cary.
John Parſlow.	George Gray.
William Browne.	James Adoſphus Oughton.
Hon. Thomas Gage.	James D. of Leinſter.
George Viſc. Townſhend.	His R. H. William D. of Glouceſter.
Lord Frederick Cavendiſh.	

To be MAJOR-GENERALS.

Mariſco Frederick.	Hon. Philip Sherrard.
William E. of Glencairn.	Hon. George Lane Parker.
William Deane.	James Gilborne.
John Thomas.	Charles Earl of Drogheda.
Robert Dalrymple Horne Elphinſtone.	Nevil Tatton.
William Evelyn.	Francis Grant.
John Salter.	Richard Bendyſhe.
Thomas Earle.	Hon Alexander Mackay.
Richard Worge.	William Auguſtus Pitt.
James Johnſton.	John Scott.
James Johnſton.	

War-office, May 11.

1ſt troop of horſe guards: Corn. and Maj. James Rolt is appointed to be Second Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Dunne, who retires.

Ditto: Guidon and Maj. James D'Auvergne to be Cornet and Major, vice James Rolt.

Ditto: Exempt and Capt. Charles Lanoe to be Guidon and Major, vice James D'Auvergne.

Ditto: Brig. and Lieut. William Calderwood to be Exempt and Captain, vice Charles Lanoe.

Ditto: Sub-Brig. and Corn. Samuel Waring to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice William Calderwood.

Ditto: John Beckford, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Samuel Waring.

Ditto: John Drouly, Gent. to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice John Jones, who retires.

(Some articles of this date are deferred.)

Prices of grain at Haddington, June 1. 1779.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 0 d.
Bear,	14 s. 3 d.	13 s. 8 d.	12 s. 6 d.
Oats,	11 s. 6 d.	10 s. 2 d.	9 s. 6 d.
Peaſe,	11 s. 0 d.	10 s. 0 d.	9 s. 0 d.

Edinburgh, June 18. 1770. Oat-meal, 10 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 7 d. Peaſe-meal, 7 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for May 1770.

Within the city	Males 45, Fem. 42	87	121. Incr. 7.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 14, Fem. 20	34	

Age.			No	Diſeases.	No
Under		2	45	Aged	20
Between	2 &	5	10	Bowelhive	2
	5 &	10	4	Chincough	23
	10 &	20	5	Conſumption	29
	20 &	30	6	Executed	1
	30 &	40	5	Fever	16
	40 &	50	9	Flux	2
	50 &	60	12	Gravel	2
	60 &	70	7	Iliac paſſion	3
	70 &	80	10	Inflammation	1
	80 &	90	3	Meaſles	4
	90 &	100	4	Palſy	3
108			1	Small pox	4
				Stillborn	2
				Suddenly	1
				Teething	5
				Vomiting	1
				Water in the head	2

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peaſe	Beans	Pale Malt
May 7.	28 to 34	16 to 21	13 to 17	23 to 25	21 to 23	17 to 23	22 to 26
14.	28 to 35	17 to 22	13 to 18	23 to 25	24 to 26	17 to 23½	22 to 27
21.	28 to 36	16 to 22	14 to 19	24 to 25	24 to 27	17 to 23½	22 to 27
28.	23 to 35	17 to 21	16 to 21	23 to 25	25 to 27	18 to 23¼	23 to 27